

Excipiuntur producentia penultimam genitiui crescentis. ut,

Salus, Tellus, Grō Salūtis, Tellūris.

Longæ sunt etiam omnes uoces quartę inflexionis in us, Pręter nominatiuum & uocatiuum sing. ut huius, hæ, has, ô manus.

His accedunt etiam monosyllaba. ut

Crus, Thus, Mus, Sus. &c.

Et gręca item per us diphthongum, cuiuscunq; fuerint casus. ut,

Hic { Panthus Huius { Sapphus
 { Melampus { Clus.

Atq; piis cunctis uenerandum nomen Iesus.

V,

Postremo u finita producuntur omnia. ut,
Manu, Genu, Amatu, Diu.

ΤΕΛΟΣ.

Εάν ἴα φιλομαθὴς ἔσῃ πολυμαθὴς.

LONDIN. In officina Thomę Bertheleti typis impress.
Cum priuilegio ad imprimendum solum.

Anno. M. D. XLIII.

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ΤΕΛΟΣ.

Εάν τις φιλομαθής εσται προημαθίς.

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A SHORT
INTRODUCTION OF
GRAMMAR GENERALLIE

TO BE USED. COMPILED AND
SET FORTH, FOR THE BRIN-
GYNG VPOF ALL THOSE THAT
INTEND TO ATTAINE THE
KNOWLEDGE OF THE
LATIN TONGVE.

PSAL. CXIX.

Wherby shall a Childe cleanse and amende his waie?
By ruling himselfe accordinge to thy worde, o Lorde;

In time truth cometh to light and prevaileth.



Rede me the time, for the daies are euill.

EXVM PRIVILEGIO.

MCM. D. LVIII.

Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom of the page, including 'of the' and 'me'.

THE PRINTER VVISHETH THE FEARE OF
God to all Ouersears and Instructors of youth.

IKEAS there is nothing more necessarie for the prosperous estate and pre-
servation of a good comūne vvealth, the the godlie bringing vp & training of
youth in good letters, the vvhich, not hauing some tast of vertue and godlines
grafted as it were, vvitin the by diligent teaching in their cōare age, but left
vnto their ovvne sūinge, in that rudenes and naturall corruption, vvhether in all
flesh is borne, runne for the most part headlōges into all vvhappines, and gro-
we by processe of tūae, to such a ripenes in vice that they are therbie, not onlie the selues
in verie great daunger, but also by their exāple greivouslie infect others, to th'intollerable
damage, and (vvhithovt Goddes great mercie) vnter ruine of the cōman vvealth: so are vve
moste bounden to th'unspeakable goodnes of God, vvhō hath so plēisfullie indued this our
presēt age, vvhith his sweet graces and gifts of knowlege for th'avoiding of the said harms,
not onlie to such as presentlie be instructors of childrē, but also to thē, vvhō vvhith great di-
ligence and most cōmēdable zeie toward their naturall cōuntrie, have gathered in good or-
der this Introduction of Grāmar, containing in suche perfectiō precepts and rules sufficiēt
for the speedie attaining of the Latin tongue, that amōg an infinit numbere of Grāmars set
forth, the like cannot be found. And yet forasmuch as some places of these Rudimēts both
English and Latin, seemed somevwhat too obscure and hard for the small capacitie of tendre
vvitts: aswell for your ease, vvhose pains in teaching (hauing God before your eyes) must
needs be great & troublefū, as also to helpe the memorie of your yōg scholars, I have cau-
sed the vvhole booke to be vvith faithfull diligēce and iudgemēt perused of thē, vvhō vvhom
God hath bestowed his good gifts of knowlege and lōg experience in teaching. VVho as
they have taken nothing away but vvhollie left the same to your learned discretion, to
thervvise, aswell for the more facilitie and expeditiō in teaching, as also for the more clear-
and sensible apperceiuing of the childe taught, that not onlie cōtēt you and geue you occa-
sion further to devise apt means, that in suche a multitude of rules, the memorie of yong
vvitts be not oervvhelmed, but also much encourage you gladlie and frutfullie to procede
in your calling, seing almightie God by so manie vvayes, doth approoue, promote, and blesse
the same. As touching the lettre, hove apt it is for this purpose, and vvhāt diligent circū-
spection hath bene vsed in the printing herof, I had rather ye shulde your selues trie by
vsing this my good vvill, diligētly vvalking in your vocatiō: and then he by vvhō all things
are governed, preserved and increased, vvill not onlie mooue mens hartts speedilie to further
your labours vvith the things of greater importance, but also vvith plēisfull increase blesse
the same, to th'aduancement of his glorie, the flourishing vvealth of the Royallme, and
your moste singular comfort and vvorthie commendation. The vvhicke, God frō vvhō onlie
all good things procede, graunt and shortly bring to passe.

AN ADVERTISEMENT
to the Reader.

TH' INTENT that nether the learned, for want of vse shulde maruell,
nor th'unlearned through ignorance doubt, why we vse this bowing marke [']
called of the Grekes, APOSTROPHOS, and signifying the taking awaye of
a vowel from th'end of a worde: vnderstande, that we were moued thereto, aswell by
naturall reason, and exāple of sundrie cōmūne languages, (beside the Greke and Latin)
as also to reteine, if it maie be, the necessarie distinction of wordes, confounded by such
as be taken for the purest writers of our tonge at this present. Take in worthe therfore,
gentle Reader, and vse to thy profite this our labour, wherbie thou maist not onlie, le-
arne howe to write trulie, and without confounding of diuers wordes, (the which is
one of the principall partes of Grammar) but also by accustomed thy selfe therunto
in writing or other wise, muche ease thy peines in other vvayes, wher with her after God
maie induce the.

TO THE READER.



O EXHORT euery man to the learning of Grāmar, that intendeth to attain to th'vnderstanding of the tongs (wherin is contened a great treasure of wisdom and knowledge) it shulde seme but vaine, and losse labor: for somuche as it is known, that nothinge canne surelie be ended, whose beginning is ether feeble or faultie: and no building to be perfecte whē as the foundation and ground worke is readie to fall, and

vnable to vphold the burthen of the frame.

Wherefore, it were better for the thing it selfe, and more profitable to the learner, t'vnderstande howe he maie best come to that, whiche he oughte moste necessarilie to haue: and to learne the gainest waie of obtaining that, which must be his best and certaintest guide and grounde, bothe of readinge and speaking, then to fall in doubt of the goodnesse and necessitie therof: whiche I doubt whether he shall more lamen that he lacketh, or esteeme, that he hath it: and whether he shall oftener stumble in trifles and be deceiued in light matters when he hath it not, or iudge truely and faithfully of diuers weighty thinges, when he hath it.

The whiche hath semed to manie, verie harde to compassse afore time: bicause that they, who professed this Arte of teaching Grammar, did teache diuers Grammars, and not one: and if by chaunce they taught one Grammar, yet they did it diuersly, and so coulde not do it all best, for so muche as there is but one bestnes not only in euery thing, but also in the maner of euery thinge.

As for the diuersitie or Grammars, it is well and profitably takē awaie by the Kinges Maiesties wisdom, who forseinge th'inconuenience, and fauourablie prouidinge the remedy, caused one kinde of Grammar, by sundry learned men to be diligently drawē, and so to be set out, only euery where to be taught for th' vse of learners, and for the hurt in chaunge of Schoolmaisters.

The varietie of teaching is diuers yet, and alwaies will be: for that euerie Schoolmaister liketh that he knoweth, and seeth not th' vse of that he knoweth not, and therefore iudgeth that the moste sufficiēt way whiche he seeth to be the readiest mean and per-

TO THE READER.

fectest kind to bring a learner to haue a thrugh knowlege therein.

Wherefore it is not amisse, if one seinge by triall an easier & readier way then the common sort of teachers doo, wolde say what he hath prooued, and for the comoditie allowed, that other not knowing the same, might by experience prooue the like, and then by prooffe reasonable, iudge the like, not hereby excluding the better waie when it is found, but in the meane season forbidding the worse.

*The chiefest
point of a di-
ligent mai-
ster.*

*Posting
haste is the
destruction
of good wit-
tes.*

The firste and chiefest pointe is, that the diligente maister make not the schollar haste to muche, but that he in continuance and diligence of teaching, make him reherse so, that while he hath perfectlie that that is behinde, he suffer him not to go forward in adding more vnto it. For this posting haste, ouerthroweth and hurteth a great sorte of wittes, and casteth them in to amase, whe thei knowe not, howe they shall ether go forward or backward, but sticke fast as one plüged, that can not tell what to do, or which waie to turne him: and then the maister thinketh the schollar to be a dullard, and the schollar thinketh the thing to be vneasie & to hard for his witte, and th'one hath an euill opinion of th'other when oftentimes it is in nether, but in the kinde of teaching.

*The best
waie to pro-
lis a schol-
lar.*

Wherefore the best and chiefest pointe thrughly to be kept, is, that the schollar haue in minde so perfect'y that he hath learned, and vnderstand it so, that not only it be not a stoppe for him, but also a light and an helpe to the residue that foloweth.

*What ordre
is to be ob-
serued in de-
clininge*

*Nounes &
Verbes.*

*Many ex-
ples profite
much.*

This shalbe the maisters ease, and the childes encouraging, whe th'one shal se his labour take good effect, and ther by in teaching the lesse tormented, and th'other shall thinke the thinge easier, and so with more gladnes readie to go about the same.

In going forward, lette them haue of euerie declination of Nounes and coniugation of Verbes so manie seuerall examples, as they passe them, that it maye come to the Scholmaister no word in the Latin tong to be so hard for that part, that the Schollar shall not be able praisably t'enter into the forming therof. And surely the multitude of exāples, if th'easiest and most common be take firste, and so come to the straunger and the harder, must nedes bring this profite withall, that the Schollar shall best vnderstand, & soonest cōceiue the reason of the rules, and best be acquainted with the fashion of the tong, wherein it is profitable, not only that he cā ordrely decline his Noun and his Verbe, but euery way, forward, backward: by cases, by persons: that nether

Cafe of Ncune, ne person of Verbe can be required, that he can not without stoppe or study tell. And vnto this time I count not the schollar perfect, nor ready to go any further, than that the whiche he hath already learned.

This whan he can perfectly do, and hath learned euerie part, not by rote, but by reason, and is cunniger in th' vnderstanding of the thinge, than in reherfing of the wordes (whiche is not past a quarter of a yeares diligence, or verie little more, to a painfull and diligent man, if the Schollar haue a meane witt) then lett him passe to the Cōcordes, to knowe th' agreement of partes among the selues, with like way & diligēce, as is a fore described. Wherin plain and sundry examples and continuall reherfall of thinges learned, and especially the daily declining of a Verbe, and turninge it into all fashions, shal make the great and heauy labour so easy and so pleasant for the framing of sentēces, that it will be rather a delite vnto them, that they be able to do well, then pain in searching of an vnused and vnacquainted thing.

And when these Cōcordes be wel knowē vnto them, (an easy & a pleasant pain, if the fore groundes be wel & thrughly beate in.) let them not cōtinue in learning of their rules ordrely allas they lie in their Syntax, but rather learne some prety boke, wherein is contained not only th' eloquence of the tongue, but also a good plaine lessō of honesty and godlines: and therof take some litle sentence as it lieth, & learne to make that same first out of English into Latin, not seing the boke or construing it ther vpo. And if there fall any necessary rule of the Syntax to be knowē, the to learne it, as th' occasion of the sentence giueth cause that daie. Which sentence ones made well, and as nigh as can be with the wordes of the boke, then to take the boke and construe it, and so shall he be lesse troubled with the parsing of it, and easiest carry his lesson in minde.

And although it was saide before that the scollar shulde learn but a litle at ones, it is not ment. that when the maister had hard them a while, he shuld let them alone, (for that were more negligēce for both the partes), but I wold all their time they be at schole, they shuld neuer be idle, but alwaies occupied in a continuall reherfing, loking back again to those th'iges they had learned, and be more bound to kepe well their olde, then to take forth any newe.

Thus if the maister occupie them, he shall se a litle lesson take a greate deale of time, and diligētlie inquiring and examining

*Remem-
ber that
by this
method, we
cannot know
the difference
of the parts
of the sentence
at the first
sight, but
we must
compare
the words
with the
rules, and
then we
can know
the difference
of the parts
of the sentence
at the first
sight.*

TO THE READER.

of the partes and the rules , not to be done so quickly and speedilie
as it might be thoght to be **W**ithin a while, by this vse, the schol
lar shalbe brought to a good kind of readinesse of making, to the
which if there be adioined some vse of speaking (which must ne
cessarily be had) he shall be brought past the wearisome bitternesse
of his learning.

A great helpe to further this readines of making and speaking shalbe, if the Maister giue him an Englishe boke, and cause him ordinarily to turne euery day some part into Latin. This exercise cā not be done without his rules: and therefore doth establissh the ground them surely in his mind for readinesse, and maketh him more able to speake sodeinly, when so euer any present occasion is offered for the same. And it doth helpe his learning more a great deale, to turne out of English into Latin, the cōtrariwise. Further we see, many can vnderstand Latin, that can not speake, and when they reade the Latin word in the boke, can tell you th' English therof at any time: but when they haue laide away their boke, they can not cōtrariwise tell you for th' English the Latin again, when so euerye will aske them. And therefore this exercise helpeth this sore well, and maketh these wordes, which he vnderstandeth to be ready by vse vnto him, and so perfecteth him in the tongue hand somely.

These preceptes well kept, will bring a mā clean past th' vse of this Grāmar boke, & make him as ready as his boke, and so meet to further thinges, wherof it were out of season to giue preceptes here. And therefore this may be for this purpose inough, which to good Schoolmaisters ad skilfull, is not so needfull: To other manner & lesse practised, it may be not only worth the labour of reading, but also of th' vsing.

AFRAIER.

O MIGHTIE LORD and mercifull Father maker of heauen, and earth, vvvhich of thy free liberalitie geuest vvifome abūdātlic, to all that vvith faithe and full assurance aske it of the : beautifie, by the light of thy heauenlic grace, the tovvardnes of my vvitt, the vvhiche vvith all other povvers of nature, thou hast povvred in to me : that I maie not onlie vnderstande those thinges, vvhiche maie effectdallie bring me to the true knowlege of the, and the Lorde I E S V S our Sauour, but also vvith my vvhole heart, and vvill, cōstātlic folovveth the same and receiue daile increase, thrugh thy bountifull goodnes tovvarde me asvvell in good life, as doctrine, so that thou vvhich vvorkest all thinges in all creatures, maist make thy gracious benefites shine in me, to th'end lesse glorie and honor of thine immortall maiestie.

AN INTRODUCTION

OF THE EIGHT PARTES of speache.

IN SPEACHE be these eight partes folowinge.

Noune,
Pronoune,
Verbe,
Participle,

declined.

Aduerbe,
Cōiunction,
Preposition,
Interiection,

vndeclined.

7 what is
it of good
that is
it is
it is
it is
it is
it is
it is

OF A NOVNE.



NOVNE is the name of a thing that may be seen, felt, heard or vnder stand. As the name of my hand in Latin, is Manus: The name of an house, is: Domus: The name of goodnesse, is Bonitas.

What a
Noune is.
mind of
it is
it is
it is
it is
it is
it is

Of Nounes some be Substantiuies, and some be Adiectiues.

2 Kindes of
Nounes.

A Noun Substantiue is that standeth by him selfe, and requireth not in other worde to be ioyned with

it is
it is
it is
it is
it is
it is
it is
it is

him: as Homo, a Man: and it is declined with one article: as Hic Magister, a Maister: or els with two at the moſte: as Hic & hec Parens, a Father or Mother.

A Noun Adiectiue is that can not stand by him selfe, but requireth to be ioyned with an other worde: as Bonus, good: Pulcher, faire. And it is declined ether with thre terminations: as Bonus, bona, bonum: or els with thre articles: as Hic & hec Felix, Happy. Hic & hec leuis, & hoc leue, Light.

noting
it is
it is
it is
it is
it is
it is
it is

A Noun substantiue, ether is propre to the thinge that it be tokeneth: as Eduardus, is my propre name, or els is cōmune to mo: as Homo, is a commune name to all men.

2 Kindes of
Substan-

NUMBRES OF NOVNES.

In Nounes be two numbres: the singular, and the plural. The Singular nūbre speaketh of one: as Lapis, a Stone. The plurall numbre speaketh of mo then one: as Lapides, Stones.

Numbers 2

CASES OF NOVNES.

Nounes be declined with six cases, Singular & Plural: Cases 6.

a. iiii.

moving
it is
it is
it is
it is
it is
it is
it is

6 cases.

THE EIGHT PARTES

The Nominatiue, the Genitiue, the Dative, the Accusatiue, the Vocatiue, and the Ablatiue.

The Nominatiue case commeth before the verbe, and answereth to this questiō, Who or What: as *Magister docet*, The maister teacheth.

The Genitiue case is knowen by this token Of, and answereth to this questiō, Whose, or Wherof: as *Doctrina magistri*, The learning of the maister.

The Dative case is knowen by this token To, and answereth to this question, To who, or To what: as *Dolum magistro*, I giue a booke to the maister.

The Accusatiue case followeth the verbe, and answereth to this question Whom, or What: as *Amo magistrum*, I loue the maister.

The Vocatiue case is knowen by calling or speaking to. as *O Magister*, O maister.

The Ablatiue case is communly ioined with prepositions seruing to the Ablatiue case: as *De magistro*, Of the maister. *Coram magistro*, Before the maister.

Also In, With, Through, For, From, By and Than, after the Comparatiue degree, be signes of the Ablatiue case.

ARTICLES

Articles are borrowed of the Pronoun, and be thus declined.

Sin.	Nominatiuo	hic, hæc, hoc.	Plu.	Nominatiuo	hi, hæ, hæc.
	Genitiuo	huius.		Genit.	horum, harum, horum.
	Datiuo	huic.		Datiuo	his.
	Accusatiuo	hunc, hanc, hoc.		Accusatiuo	hos, has, hæc.
	Vocatiuo	caret.		Vocatiuo	caret.
	Ablatiuo	hoc, hæc, hoc.		Ablatiuo	his.

GENDRES OF NOUNES.

Gendres of Nounes be seuen: the Masculine, the Feminine, the Neutre, the Commun of two: the Commun of thre: the Doubtfull: and the Epicene.

The Masculine gendre is declined with this article *Hic*: as *Hic vir*, a Man.

The Feminine gendre is declined with this article *Hæc*: as *Hæc mulier*, a Woman.

The Neutre gendre is declined with this article *Hoc*: as *Hoc saxum*, a Stone.

The Commun of two is declined with *Hic*, and *Hæc*: as *Hic & hæc parentes*, a Father or Mother:

The commun of thre is declined with *Hic*, *Hac*, and *Hoc*: as *Hic hac. eccl*
Hic hac & hoc, *Felix*, *Happie*.

The Doubtfull gendre is declined with *Hic* or *Hac*: as *Hic vel hic vel he*
Hac Dies, a Day.

Th'Epitome gendre is declined with one article, and vnder one article
 that one article both kindes be signified: as *Hic passer*, a Sparrowe
Hac aquila, an Egie, both he and she. *The declension of the Epitome on*
the masculine case singular.

THE DECLINATIONS OF NOVNES.

Indicating of quoniam modo tempus singulorum, et declensionum nominum et
Declinationes
 The first is when the genitiue and the datiu case singular end
 in a diphthong: th' accusatiue in *am*: the vocatiue like the nomina-
 tiue: th' ablatiue in *a*. The nominatiue plurall in *e* diphthong the
 genitiue in *arum*: the datiu in *is*: th' accusatiue in *as*: the vocatiue
 like the nominatiue: th' ablatiue in *is*. As in example:

Sin- gula riter	{	Nominatiuo <i>hæc musæ</i>	Plu- rali- ter.	{	Nominatiuo <i>hæc musæ</i> .
		Genitiuo <i>huius musæ</i> .			Genitiuo <i>harum musarum</i> .
		Datiuo <i>huic musæ</i> .			Datiuo <i>his musis</i> .
		Accusatiuo <i>hæc musæ</i> .			Accusatiuo <i>has musas</i> .
		Vocatiuo <i>ô musæ</i> .			Vocatiuo <i>ô musæ</i> .
		Ablatiuo <i>ab hac musæ</i> .			Ablatiuo <i>ab his musis</i> .

The nom.

Mas. as. es.

Fem. a. e.

wherof a. on

his propre

to latin wor

des. *Genet*

Note that *Filia* and *Nata*, make the datiu and the ablatiue plu-
 rall in *is*, or in *abus*. Also *Dea*, *Domina*, *Famula*, *Asina*, *Amba*, *Dua*,
Mula, *Equa*, *Liberta*, make the datiu and th' ablatiue in *abus* onely.

The second, is when the genitiue case singular endeth in *i*: the
 datiu in *o*: th' accusatiue in *um*: the vocatiue for the most parte
 like the nominatiue: th' ablatiue in *o*. The nominatiue plurall in
i: the genitiue in *orum*: the datiu in *is*: th' accusatiue in *os*: the
 vocatiue like the nominatiue: th' ablatiue in *is*. As in example:

Sin.	{	Nominatiuo <i>hic magister</i> .	Plu.	{	Nominatiuo <i>hi magistri</i> .
		Genitiuo <i>huius magistrî</i> .			Geniti. <i>horum magistrorum</i> .
		Datiuo <i>huic magistrî</i> .			Datiuo <i>his magistris</i> .
		Accusatiuo <i>hunc magistrum</i> .			Accusatiuo <i>hos magistros</i> .
		Vocatiuo <i>ô magistrî</i> .			Vocatiuo <i>ô magistrî</i> .
		Ablatiuo <i>ab hoc magistrî</i> .			Ablatiuo <i>ab his magistris</i> .

The nom.

Mas. er. is

Fem. is. es. is.

Fem. is.

Nent. um. is

Nent. um. is

Nent. um. is

Nent. um. is

Nent. um. is

Nent. um. is

Nent. um. is

Nent. um. is

Nent. um. is

Nent. um. is

Nent. um. is

Nent. um. is

Nent. um. is

Nent. um. is

Nent. um. is

Nent. um. is

Nent. um. is

Nent. um. is

Nent. um. is

Nent. um. is

Nent. um. is

Nent. um. is

Nent. um. is

Nent. um. is

Nent. um. is

Nent. um. is

Nent. um. is

Nent. um. is

Here is to be noted, that when the nominatiue endeth in *us*,
 the vocatiue shall end in *e*: as *Nominatiuo hic Dominus*, vocatiuo *ô De-*
mine Excepte *Deus*, that maketh *ô Deus*.

When the nominatiue endeth in *us*, if it be a propre name of
 a man, the vocatiue shall end in *i*: as *Nominatiuo hic Georgius*, vocati-
o Georgi. Hereunto is added *Filius*, that maketh *ô Fili*.

Also these nounes folowing, make their vocatiue in *e*, or in *us*:
 as *Agnus*, *Lucus Vulgus*, *Populus*, *Chorus*, *Fluvius*, *Le populus pro arboro, e, in*
in vocatiue tones.

Note also that all nounes of the neutre gendre, of what de-

clination so euer they be, haue the nominatiue, th' accusatiue, and the vocatiue like in both numbres: and in the plurall nūbre they end all in *a*. As in example: 3 rays *q̄* *the*,

Sin.	{	Nominatiuo hoc regnū	Plu.	{	Nominatiuo hæc regnā
		Genitiuo huius regnī			Genitiuo horum regnōrum
		Datiuo huic regnō			Datiuo his regnīs
		Accusatiuo hoc regnū			Accusatiuo hæc regnā
		Vocatiuo ô regnū			Vocatiuo ô regnā
		Ablatiuo ab hoc regnō.			Ablatiuo ab his regnīs.

0 and uot *h*. Except Ambo and Duo, whiche make the neuter gendre in *o*, and be thus declined. *The dual number quoth brimsford uot*

<i>Ambo and duo are not in singular nor pluraliter</i>	{	Nominatiuo ambo, ambæ, ambō	{	<i>The accusative singular is formed of the genitive singular by adding, is, like wise Duo, ens.</i>
		Genitiuo ambōrum, ambarū, ambōrum		
		Datiuo ambobus, ambabus, ambobus		
		Accusatiuo ambos, ambas, ambō		
		Vocatiuo ambō, ambæ, ambō		

The Nomina si. in a. e. o. c. d. t. r. n. g. x. whose gendre borne in the Latin Gram. The thirde is, when the genitiue case singular endeth in *is*: the the are datiuie in *i*: th' accusatiue most communly in *em*, and sometime in *im*, and sometime in both: the vocatiue like the nominatiue: th' ablatiuie in *e*, somtime in *i*, and somtime both in *e*, and *i*. The nominatiue case plurall in *es*: the genitiue somtime in *um*, and somtime in *ium*: the datiuie in *bus*: th' accusatiue in *es*: the vocatiue like the nominatiue: th' ablatiuie in *bus*. As in example: *The genitive singular is formed of the genitive plural by adding, is, like wise Duo, ens.*

Sin.	{	Nominatiuo hic lapis,	Plu.	{	Nominatiuo hi lapides,
		Genitiuo huius lapidis,			Genitiuo horum lapidum,
		Datiuo huic lapidi,			Datiuo his lapidibus.
		Accusat. hunc lapidem,			Accusatiuo hos lapides,
		Vocatiuo ô lapis,			Vocatiuo ô lapides.

Sin.	{	Nomina. hic & hæc parēns,	Plu.	{	Nominat. hi & hæc parēntes,
		Genitiuo huius parēntis,			Ge. horū & harū parēntium,
		Datiuo huic parēnti,			Datiuo his parēntibus,
		Acc. hunc & hanc parēntem,			Accusa. hos & has parēntes,
		Vocatiuo ô parēns,			Vocatiuo ô parēntes,

The nom. Masc. Fem. Neut. The fourth is, when the genitiue case singular endeth in *us*: the datiuie in *ui*: th' accusatiue in *um* the vocatiue like the nominatiue: th' ablatiuie in *u*. The nominatiue plurall in *us*: the genitiue in *um*, the datiuie in *ibus*: th' accusatiue in *us*: the vocatiue like the nominatiue: th' ablatiuie in *ibus*. As in example:

in robur, excepti, armis, lacrimis, dentibus, auribus, tribus, pennis, pennis, quorundam, dantibus, portibus, et vobis, vobis.

Sin.	{	Nominatiuo hæc manūs,	Plu.	{	Nominatiuo hæc manūs	
		Genitiuo huius manūs,			Genitiuo harum manuum,	
		Datiuo huic manūi,			Datiuo his manibūs,	
		Accusat. hanc manūm,			Accusatiuo has manūs,	
		Vocatiuo ô manūs,			Vocatiuo ô manūs,	
		Ablatiuo ab hac manū.			Ablatiuo ab his manibūs.	

Except this
word I E-
SVS, the
which has
in the geni-
tine and the
dat. IESV.

The fifth is, when the genitiue and the datiu case singular do
end in *es*: th' accusatiue in *em*: the vocatiue like the nominatiue:
th' ablatiue in *e*. The nominatiue plurall in *es*: the genitiue in *e-*
rum: the datiu in *ebus*: th' accusatiue in *es*: the vocatiue like the
nominatiue: th' ablatiue in *ebus*. As in example:

The nom.
Masc. es.
Fem. es.

Sin.	{	Nominatiuo hic meridiēs.	Plu.	{	Nominatiuo hi meridiēs.	
		Genitiuo huius meridiēi.			Genit. horum meridiērum.	
		Datiuo huic meridiēi.			Datiuo his meridiēbūs.	
		Accusat. hunc meridiēem.			Accusatiuo hos meridiēs.	
		Vocatiuo ô meridiēs.			Vocatiuo ô meridiēs.	
		Ablatiuo ab hoc meridiē.			Ablatiuo ab his meridiēbūs.	

*There is no word in the Latin tongue of ego fyd, but
meridiēs, and dies in the neuter number, is in the
in genders only.*

AN ADMONITION

to the Reader.

OR THE MORE PLAINE VN-

derstāding, and betterkeping in memorie the
summe of these declinations of Nounes sub-
stātiues, this table folloving is herunto added, by the
diligent marking vverof, you the maie not onlie finde
preient ease and helpe vnto their tēdre vvites, but also
receiue muche lighte to th' opening of harder places
herafter: the vvhiche elles mighte trouble and dis-
courage them, gladlie to go forwarde in the-
se profitable & necessarie rudimentes,
vverbie is laide the grounde
vvorke and foundation
of all other lear-
* * ninge. * *

THE TERMINATION OF EVERY CASE OF THE
SINGULAR.
V. declensions.

V. declinations.

{ Masc. } as. es. Vvherof a only
 { Fem. } a. e. is proper to La-
 tin vvorde.
 { Masc. } er ir ur us eus.
 { Fem. } us. Of us the voc.
 { Neut. } um us. sometime in eal
 so in t. of eus,
 in eu.
 { a e o c d l. Vvhoſe gendre
 { r n s t x. reade hereafter
 in the Latin.

{ Masc. } us.
 { Fem. } us.
 { Neut. } u. *undeclined.*

(Masc. } es.
{ Form. } es.

The no-
minat.
and the
vocat.

mainat.
and the
vocat.

The ge-
 nic.

The da i
tine.

Th' ac-
cusative

Th'abla
tine.

PLVR ALLIE:

Thege-
nic.

arund.
orum.
um.
um.
um.
um.

The dat.
and th'
ablar.

{ is.
abus.

{ is.

{ bus.

{ ibus.
ubus.

{ abus.

Th' accu
satione.

x.

i. }
ii. }

cs. }
d. }

us. }
ud. }

y.

THE DECLING OF ADIECTIVES.

Sin. { Nomi bonū, bonā, bonū.
Genitiuo bonī, bonā, bonī.
Datiuo bonō, bonā, bonō.
Acc. bonū, bonā, bonū.
Vocatiuo bonē, bonā, bonū.
Ablatiuo bonī, bonā, bonō.

Plu. { Nomi. bonī, bonā, bonā.
Gen. bonōrū, bonārū, bonōrū.
Datiuo bonīs.
Accu. bonōs, bonās, bonā.
Vocatiuo bonī, bonā, bonā.
Ablatiuo bonīs.

Decline a
noune & die-
clines of 3.
terminatiōs
thus.

v. not. in super. ed.
All adie-

There are beside these, certaine nounes adiectiues, other wise declined, whiche make the genitiue case singular in *iūs*, and the datiu in *i*. whiche be these that folowe, with their compounds

clines of 3.
terminatiōs
saue these 9.
are declined

Sin. { Nomin. vnū, vnā, vnū.
Genitiuo vniūs.
Datiuo vni.
Acc. vnū, vnā, vnū.
Vocati. vne, vnā, vnū.
Ablatiuo vnō, vnā, vnō.

Plu. { Nominatiuo, vni, vni, vni.
Geniti. vniū, vniū, vniū.
Datiuo vni.
Accu. vniōs, vniās, vni.
Vocatiuo vni, vni, vni.
Ablatiuo vni.

nonnes
the second
declination,
in the mas-
culine and
neuter gen-
der, and in
the feminine
like nou-
nes of the
first declina-
tion.

Note that *Vnus*, *a*, *um*, hath the not the plurall nombre, but when it is ioined with a worde that lacketh the singular nombre. As *Vna litere*. *Vna mēia*.

In like manner be declined, *Totus*, *So*, *us*, and also *Nul*, *us*, *Vll*, *us*, *Al*, *us*, *Alter*, *Vter* and *Neuter*, sauing that these six laste reherfed, lacke the vocatiue case.

Sin. { Nominatiuo hic, hāc & hoc fœlix.
Genitiuo huius fœlicis.
Datiuo huic fœlic.
Accusatiuo hunc, hanc fœlicem & hoc fœlix.
Vocatiuo ô fœlix.
Abl. ab hoc, hāc, hoc fœlicē vel fœlicī.

Plu. { Nominatiuo hi hāc fœlicēs, & hāc fœlicī.
Genitiuo horum, harum & horum fœlicū.
Datiuo his fœlicibūs.
Accusatiuo hos has fœlicēs, & hāc fœlicī.
Vocat. ô fœlicēs, & ô fœlicī.
Ablatiuo ab his fœlicibūs.

Decline a
noune of 3.
articles
thus.

All adie-
clines of 3.
articles are
declined lik
Nounes of
the third d
clination.

Sin. { Nomina. hic hāc tristis,
& hoc tristē.
Genitiuo huius tristis.
Datiuo huic tristī.
Accusatiuo hunc hanc tristē, & hoc tristē.
Voc. ô tristis, & ô tristē.
Ablatiuo ab hoc, hāc hoc tristī.

Plu. { Nominati. hi hāc tristēs, & hāc tristī.
Geniti. horum, harum & horum tristū.
Datiuo his tristibūs.
Accusa. hos has tristēs, & hāc tristī.
Vo. ô tristēs, & ô tristī.
Ablatiuo ab his tristibūs.

COMPARISONS OF NOVNES.

Adiectiues, whoses significatiō may increase or be diminished may forme Comparifon.

Comparifon
of Nounes.

There be thre degrees of Comparifon: the Positiue, the Comparatiue, and the Superlatiue.

The positive betokeneth the thing absolutely without excess: as *Durus*, Hard.

The Comparative somewhat exceedeth his positive in signification: as *Durior*, Harder. And it is formed of the first case of his positive that endeth in *i*, by putting therto, or and *us*: as of *Duri*, *hic & hac durior*, & *hoc durius*: of *Tristi* *hic & hac tristior*, & *hoc tristius*: of *Dulci*, *hic & hac dulcior*, & *hoc dulcius*.

The Superlative exceedeth his positive in the highest degree: as *Durissimus*, Hardest. And it is formed of the first case of his positive that endeth in *i*, by putting therto, and *simus*: as of *Duri*, *durissimus*: of *Tristi*, *tristissimus*: of *Dulci*, *dulcissimus*.

From these generall rules be excepted these that folowe:

{ <i>Bonus</i> , <i>Melior</i> , <i>Optimus</i> .	{ <i>Magnus</i> , <i>Maior</i> , <i>Maximus</i> .
{ <i>Malus</i> , <i>Peior</i> , <i>Pessimus</i> .	{ <i>Parvus</i> , <i>Minor</i> , <i>Minimus</i> ,
<i>Multus plurimus</i> , <i>Multa plurima</i> , <i>Multum plus plurimum</i> .	

Except *dextrimus* of *dexter*, and *maximus* of *maior*. & Adiectives in *is*, out of rule.

And if the positive end in *r*, the superlative is formed of the nominative case, by putting to *rimus*: as *Pulcher*, *pulcherrimus*.

Also these nouns ending in *lis*, make the superlative by changing *i* into *limus*: as *Humilis*, *humillimus*. *Similis*, *simillimus*. *Facilis*, *facillimus*. *Gracilis*, *gracillimus*. *Agilis*, *agillimus*. *Docilis*, *docillimus*.

All other nouns ending in *lis*, do folowe the generall rule afore going: as *Vtilis*, *utilissimus*.

Also if a vowel come nexte before *us*, it is compared by *magis*, and *maxime*: as *Pius*, *magis pius*, *maxime pius*. *Affiduus*, *magis affiduus*, *maxime affiduus*.

OF A PRONOUNE.

A PRONOUNE is a parte of speache muche like to a Noun: whiche is vsed in shewing or rehering.

There be sistene Pronounes: *Ego*, *Tu*, *Sui*, *Ille*, *Ipse*, *Iste*, *Hic*, *Is*, *Mens*, *Tuus*, *Suus*, *Noster*, *Vester*, *Nostras*, *Vestras*. wherof four haue the vocative case: *Tu*, *Mens*, *Noster*, *ad Nostras*: And all other lacke the vocative case.

To these may be added their compoūdes: as *Egomet*, *Tute*, *Idem*: and also, *Qui*, *que*, *quod*.

These eight pronounes: *Ego*, *Tu*, *Sui*, *Ille*, *Ipse*, *Iste*, *Hic*, and *Is*, be Primitiues, so called, for bicause they be not deriued of others. And they be also called Demonstratiues, bicause they shew a thing not spoken of before.

And these six: *Hic*, *Ille*, *Iste*, *Is*, *Idem*, and *Qui*, be Relatiues, bicause

Onlie four pronounes haue the vocative case.

cause they reherſe a thing that was ſpoken of before.

Theſe ſeven: *Mens, Tuus, Suus, Noſter, Veſter, Noſtras, Veſtras*, be Deriuatiues, for they be deriued of their primitiues, *Mei, Tui, Sui, Noſtri, and Veſtri*.

There belongeth to a Pronoun theſe, v. things: Numbre, Caſe and Gendre, as are in a Noun: Declination and Perſon, as here foloweth.

THE DECLINATIONS OF PRONOUNES.

There be foure Declinations of Pronounes.

Theſe thre, *Ego, Tu, Si*, be of the firſt declination, and be thus declined.

The firſt Declination hath 3. Pronounes, the which onlie are ſubſtantiuces, all other pronounes are adiectiuces.

Sin.	{	Nominatiuo <i>Egō.</i>	} Plu.	{	Nominatiuo <i>nōs.</i>
		Genitiuo <i>meī.</i>			Genitiuo <i>nōſtrūm vel nōſtrī.</i>
		Datiuo <i>mihi.</i>			Datiuo <i>nōbīs.</i>
		Accuſatiuo <i>mē.</i>			Accuſatiuo <i>nōs.</i>
		Vocatiuo caret.			Vocatiuo caret.
Sin.	{	Ablatiuo <i>à mē.</i>	}	{	Ablatiuo <i>à nōbīs.</i>
		Nominatiuo <i>Tū.</i>			Nominatiuo <i>vōs.</i>
		Genitiuo <i>tuī.</i>			Genitiuo <i>veſtrūm vel veſtrī.</i>
		Datiuo <i>tibi.</i>			Datiuo <i>vōbīs.</i>
		Accuſatiuo <i>tē.</i>			Accuſatiuo <i>vōs.</i>
Sin.	{	Vocatiuo <i>ô tū.</i>	}	{	Vocatiuo <i>ô vōs.</i>
		Ablatiuo <i>à tē.</i>			Ablatiuo <i>à vōbīs.</i>
		Nominatiuo caret.			Nominatiuo caret.
		Genitiuo <i>ſuī.</i>			Genitiuo <i>ſuī.</i>
		Datiuo <i>sibi.</i>			Datiuo <i>sibi.</i>
Sin.	{	Accuſatiuo <i>ſē.</i>	}	{	Accuſatiuo <i>ſē.</i>
		Vocatiuo caret.			Vocatiuo caret.
		Ablatiuo <i>à ſē.</i>			Ablatiuo <i>à ſē.</i>

Theſe fix: *Ille, Ipſe, Iſte, Hic, Il*, and *Qui*, be of the ſecond declination, and be thus declined.

The ſecond hath 6.

Sin.	{	No. <i>iſtē, iſtū, iſtū.</i>	} Plu.	{	Nominatiuo <i>iſtī, iſtā, iſtū.</i>
		Genitiuo <i>iſtīus.</i>			Geni. <i>iſtōīūm, iſtāīūm, iſtōīūm.</i>
		Datiuo <i>iſtī.</i>			Datiuo <i>iſtīs.</i>
		Ac. <i>iſtū, iſtā, iſtū.</i>			Accuſatiuo <i>iſtōs, iſtās, iſtā.</i>
		Vocatiuo caret.			Vocatiuo caret.
Sin.	{	Abl. <i>iſtō, iſtā, iſtō.</i>	}	{	Ablatiuo <i>iſtīs.</i>

Ille, is declined like *Iſte*, and alſo *Ipſe*, ſauing that the Neutre gendre in the nominatiue caſe, and in th' accuſatiue caſe ſingular maketh *Ipſum*.

Nominatiuo, *hic, hec, hoc*: Genitiuo *huius*: Datiuo *huic*: as afore in the Noun.

in. { Nominatiuo *is, eā, id.*
Genitiuo *eius.*
Datiuo *eī.*
Accusatiuo *eum, eam, id.*
Vocatiuo caret.
Ablatiuo *eō, eā, eō.* }

Plu. { Nominatiuo *iī, eā, eā.*
Genitiuo *eōrum, earum, eorum.*
Datiuo *iis vel eis.*
Accusatiuo *eos, eas, ea.*
Vocatiuo caret.
Ablatiuo *iis vel eis.* }

in. { Nominatiuo *quī, quā, quod.*
Genitiuo *cuius.*
Datiuo *cui.*
Accusatiuo *quem, quā, quod.*
Vocatiuo caret. (*quī*)
Ablatiuo *quō, quā, quō, vel* }

Plu. { Nominatiuo *quī, quā, quā.*
Genitiuo *quorum, quarum, quorum.*
Datiuo *quibus, vel queis.*
Accusatiuo *quos, quas, quā.*
Vocatiuo caret.
Ablatiuo *quibus vel queis.* }

Likewise *Quis*, and *Quid*, be declined, whether they be interrogatiues or indefinites. Also *quisquis*, is thus declined.

Nominatiuo { *Quisquis.* } Accusatiuo *Quicquid* } Ablatiuo { *Quoquō*
Quicquid } *Quaquā*
Quoquō }

Where note, that *Quid*, is alwaies a substantiue of the neutre gendre.

The third
hath 5.

These five, *Mens, Tuus, Suus, Noster*, and *Vester*, be of the third declination, and be declined as nounes adiectiues of three terminations, in this wise.

Sin. { Nominatiuo *meus, mea, meum.*
Genitiuo *mei, meae, meae.*
Datiuo *meo, meae, meo.*
Accusatiuo *meum, meam, meum.*
Vocatiuo *mi, mea, meum.*
Ablatiuo *me, mea, meo.* }

Plu. { Nominatiuo *mei, meae, mea.*
Genitiuo *eorum, mearum, meorum.*
Datiuo *meis.*
Accusatiuo *meos, meas, mea.*
Vocatiuo *mei, meae, mea.*
Ablatiuo *meis.* }

So is *Noster* declined, and *Tuus, Suus, Vester*, sauing that these three laste, do lacke the vocatiue case.

The fourth
hath 3.

Nostras, Vestras, and this noun *Cuius*, be of the fourth declination: and be thus declined.

Sin. { Nominatiuo *hic & haec nostras & hoc nostratē.*
Genitiuo *huius nostratis.*
Datiuo *huic nostrati.*
Accusatiuo *hunc hanc nostratē & hoc nostratē.*
Vocatiuo *ō nostras & ō nostratē.*
Ablatiuo *ab hoc hac & hoc nostratē vel nostrati.* }

Plu. { Nominatiuo *hi haec nostratēs, & haec nostratē.*
Genitiuo *horum harum & horum nostratium.*
Datiuo *his nostratibus.*
Accusatiuo *hos has nostratēs & haec nostratē.*
Vocatiuo *ō nostratēs, & ō nostratē.*
Ablatiuo *ab his nostratibus.* }

HERE is to be noted, that *Nostras, vestras*, & this noun *Cuius*, be called Gentiles, because they properly betoken pertaining to countries or nations, to sectes or factions.

A PRONOUNE hath thre persons.

The first Person speaketh of him selfe: as Ego, I: Nos, we.

Person

The second Person is spoken to: as Tu, thou: Vos, Ye. And of this Person is also euery vocatiue case.

The third Person is spoken of: as Ille, he: Illi, they: and therefore all Nounes, Pronounes, and Participles be of the third Person.

OF A VERBE

It becometh is, of called because there is no part of speech that is not a verb. Some in some cases, at a verb once.
V E R B E is a part of speache declined with mode and tense, & betokeneth doing: as Amo, I loue; or suffering: as Amor, I am loued. or being: as Sum, I am. *be in to doe, to be, to be.*

Of Verbes, such as haue persons, be called Personales: as Ego amo, Tu amas. And suche as haue no Persons, be called Impersonales: as Tedet, It irketh: Oportet, It behoueth.

Of verbes Personales there be five kindes. Actiue, Passiue, Neutre, Deponent, and Commun. *At facio sim, ex noue admodum per, cum notitia, admodum.*

A verbe Actiue endeth in o, & betokeneth to do: as Amo, I loue: and by putthing to r, it may be a passiue: as Amor.

A Verbe Passiue endeth in or, & betokeneth to suffer: as Amor, I am loued & by putthing away r, it may be an actiue: as Amo. *4 kindes of neuters.*

A Verbe neutre endeth in o, or m, and can not taker, to make him a passiue: as Curro, I rûne. Sum, I am. And it is englished sometime actiuelly: as Curro, I runne: and sometime passiuelly: as A Egrotô, I am sicke. *all neutres for the most part have no intrasitive, as dormio: and passive as vapulo.*

A Verbe Deponent endeth in r, like a Passiue, and yet in signification, is but ether Actiue: as Loquor verbum, I speake a word: or Neutre: as Glorior, I bo ast.

A Verbe Cōmun endeth in r, and in signification is both Actiue & Passiue: as Osculor te, I kisse the Osculor a te, I am kised of the, *to doe, to be doe.*

M O D I.

which are shewen by these signs
 There be six modes: th Indicatiue, th Imperatiue, th Optatiue, th Potentiall, the Subiunctiue, and th Infinitiue. *Modi &*

Th Indicatiue mode sheweth a reason true or false. as Ego amo, I loue: or els asketh a question: Amas tu? Doest thou loue?

sheweth or asketh something in doubt.

Th' Imperative biddeth or commaundeth: as *Ama*, loue thou.

Th' Optative wisheth or desireth, with these signes, wold God, I pray God, or God graunt: as *Vtram amem*, I pray God I loue, & hath euermore an Aduerbe of wishinge ioined with him.

The Potentiaall mode is knowen by these signes, may, canne, might, wol, shuld or oght: as *Amem*, I canne or may loue, without an Aduerbe ioined with him.

hand c. with The Subiunctiue mode hath euermore some Coniunction ioined with him: as *Cum amare*, whe I loued. And it is called the Subiunctiue mode, bicause it dependeth of an other verb in the same sentence, ether going afore, or coming after: as *Cum amarem, eram miser* when I loued, I was a wretch.

Th' Infinitiue signifieth to do, to suffer or to be: and hath neither numbre nor person nor nominatiue case before him, but for the most part an accusatiue, & is knowen comunly by the signe To: as *Amare*, to loue also whe two verbes come together without any nominatiue case betwene them, then the latter shalberh Infinitiue mode: as *Cupio discere*, I desire to learne.

Gerundes 3, 146 bein There be morouer belonging to th' Infinitiue mode of verbes, certain voices called Gerundes, ending in *di*, *do* and *dum*, which haue both th' actiue & passiue signification: as *Amandi* of louinge, or of being loued *Amando*, in louing, or being loued *Amandum*, to loue, or to be loued.

Supins 2, 146 bein There be also pertainig vnto verbes two Supins: th' one ending in *um* which is called the first Supine, bicause it hath the signification of the verb actiue: as *Eo amatum*, I go to loue. And th' other in *um* which is called the latter Supine, bicause it hath for the moste part the signification passiue: as *Difficilis amari*, Hard to be loued.

be done after a beate or and. excluded if it be into the infini- mode after a noun adiectiue. into the latter Supine after substantiue or beate. Substantiue into the latter Supine.
There be five Tenses or Times: the Present tense, the Preterim perfect tense, the Preterperfect, the Preter pluperfect, & the Future tense.

The Present tense speaketh of the time that now e is: as *Amo*, I loue

The Preter imperfect tense speaketh of the time not perfectly past: as *Amabam* I lozed, or did loue.

The Preter perfect tense speaketh of the time perfectly past, with this signe Haue: as *Amavi*, I haue loued.

The Preter pluperfect tense speaketh of the time more then perfectly

perfectly past, with this signe Had: as *Amaveram*, I had loued.

The Future tense speaketh of the time to come, with this signe, Shall or will: as *Amabo*, I shall or will loue.

PERSONS.

There be also in Verbes thre Persons in both nūbres: as Sing E-
go *amo*, I loue: Tu *amas*, Thou louest: Ille *amat*, He loueth. Plural:
Nos *amamus*, we loue: Vos *amatis*, Ye loue: Illi *amant*, they loue.

Persons 3.

CONIUGATIONS.

Verbes haue foure Coniugations, which be known after this manner. Coniugat. 4

The first Coniugation hath a long before Re and Ri: as *Amā-
re*, *Amāris*.

The second Coniugation hath e long before Re and Ri: as
Docēre, *Docētis*.

The third Coniugation hath e short before Re and Ri: as *Légē-
re*, *Légētis*.

The fourth Coniugation hath i long before Re and Ri: as *Audī-
re*, *Audīris*.

*In declination of a verb made 4 points, the conjugation
the present tense, the perfect tense, the future tense & the supine.*
The Verbes in o, of the foure Coniugations, be declined after the
se examples.

A Mo, amās, amāui, amāre: amāndi, amāndo, amāndum: amātum, amātui:
amans, amaturus, to Loue.

Doceo, docēs, docui, docere: docēdi, docēdo, docēdum: doctum, do-
ctui: docens, docturus: to Teache.

Lego, legis, legi, legere: legēdi, legēdo, legēdum: lectum, lectui: legens
lecturus, to Reade.

Audio, audis, audiui, audire: audiēdi, audiēdo, audiēdum: auditum, auditui:
audiens, auditorus: to Heare.

*Take for the
declaration
of the mar-
ker signifi-
ing the
length and
shortnes of
Syllables,
with the
true sou-
ding of
the same, af-
ter the for-
ming of A-
mor.*

I loue. thou louest. he loueth. we loue. ye loue. they loue.

INDICA **A** Mo, amās, amātui, }
TIVE mo- **D**oceo, docēs, docui, }
de pref. tēs **L**ego, legis, legi, }
sing. **A**udio, audis, audiui. }
Plu. { amamus, amatis, amant,
docemus, docetis, docent;
legimus, legitis, legunt,
audimus, auditis, audiunt.

Preterim- **A** mabam, }
perfect tēs **D**ocebam, }
singular. **L**egēbam, }
Audiēbam. }
bas, bat.

I loued or did loue.
I taught or did teache.
Pluraliter: bamus, bat, bant.
I read or did reade.
I heard or did heare.

3 Preterperfect tense singular. { Amáui, Dócu, Legi, Audiu, } I have loved. I have taught. Pluraliter: imus, istis, erunt, vel et. I have read. I have heard.

3 Preterpluperfect tense singular. { Amáuēra, Docuēra, Légeram, rās, rāt. Audiuēra } I had loved. I had taught. Pluraliter: rāmūs rītīs, rane. I had read. I had heard.

Future tense singular. { Amábo, Docēb, Legā, Audiā, } I shall or will love. Pluraliter: bīmūs, bītīs, bunt. I shall or will teach. Pluraliter: emūs, etīs, ent, read.

Operative causative. *Amā, amct, Plur. amēmūs, amātē, amēnt, amātōrē, amāntō. Docē, docēt, Plur. doceāmūs, docētē, doceant. docētōrē, docēntō. Legē, legāt, Plur. legāmūs, legītē, legant, legītōrē, legūntō. Audi, audiat, Plur. audiāmūs, auditē, audiant, auditōrē, audiūntō.*

Imperative mode present tense singular. { Amā, amct, Amāo, amāto. Docē, docēt, Docēto, docētō. Legē, legāt, Legito, légito, Audi, audiat, Audito, audito. } Plur. amēmūs, amātē, amēnt, amātōrē, amāntō. Plur. doceāmūs, docētē, doceant, docētōrē, docēntō. Plur. legāmūs, legītē, legant, legītōrē, legūntō. Plur. audiāmūs, auditē, audiant, auditōrē, audiūntō.

Optative mode present tense singular. { Amēm, amēs, amēt } God grant I love. Pluraliter, amēmūs, amētīs, amēnt. { Docēam, Docēam, Legam, Legam, Audiā, Audiā, } God grant I teach. Pluraliter, amūs, atīs, ant. read.

Preterimperfect tense singular. { Amārēm, Docērēm, Légerēm, Audirēm } I would God, I loved. taught. Plura. vtinam rēmūs, rētīs, rēnt. read. heard.

Preterpluperfect tense singular. { Amáuērī, Docuērī, Légerēm, Audiuērī } I pray God I have loved. taught. Plurali. vtinam, rīmūs, rītīs, rīnt. read. heard.

Preterpluperfect tense singular. { Amauissē, Docuissē, Legissē, Audiussē } I would God I had loved. taught. Pluraliter, vtinam, sēmūs, sētīs, sēnt. read. heard.

2

teache.

Amáuĕro
Docúĕro
Légĕro,
Audíuĕro

15 16

Plural. vtinam, rīmūs, rīq̄s, rint.
reale.
beare.

Amē, a mēs, amēt.
Dóceā́m,
Legā́m, } aś, a't.
Audiā́m,

I may or can love.

Plural. am^um^us, amⁱtⁱs, ament.
teach.
 Plura. am^um^us, atⁱs. ant.
heare.

FOZD

{ Amârem,
Docerem,
Légerem,
Audierem, }

I might or could love.

रिजिस्ट्रार

teache.
: Pluraliter, rēmūs, rēiūs, rēne
read.
heare.

Amānērīm,
Docūrīm,
Légērīm,
Audīuērīm,

*I might ſhulde or ought to haue loued
taught.*

ris, r

Pluraliter. ၵိၵိၵိၵိ, ၵိၵိၵိ, ၵိၵိ
reads
heard

Amauissim
Docuissim,
Legissim,
Audiuissim

I might shuldc or ought to had lound
taught.

७ (६३)

Et. Pluraliter, ſem̃ys, ſet̃ys, ſent.
reade.
heard.

Amáuero,
Docúero,
Légüero,
Audüero.

*I maye or can loue hereafter.
teache hereafter.*

15,1

t, Pluraliter, rîmÿs, rîtÿs, rînt.
 reade hereafter.
 heare hereafter.

Amēn, amē
Doceāni,
Legāni,
Audiēti.

Yuhan I love.

Plural, amēmŭs, amētīs, ament.
Vobis I teache
 Pluraliter, amŭs, acīs, ant.
beare.

reads

Amârēm,
Docetēm,
Lég'rēm,
Audirēm,

Whan I loved, or did love.
teache.

res.

Œt. Pluraliter, rê^mũs, rêⁱũs, rene
reade
beare

Amāuērīm,
Docuērīm,
Légērīm,
Audīuērīm,

Urban I have loved.
taught

115,

ic. Pluraliter, rīnūs, rītīs, rīnē.
reade.
beade.

The optative not. a Subjunctive mood are all one in
Latin, but in English they differ only in sign, as the
optat. hath some adverbs of wishing, joyas, &c. as the
Latin si, ut, &c. but Latin: may be wish a thing

HERE, BEFORE WE DECLINE A-

nie Verbes in o r, for supplying of many tenses, lacking in all suche verbes, wee must learne to decline this verbe *Sum*, in this wise.

S V M es fui esse futurus : To be.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present tens
sing.

Preterimpe
fect tē sing.

Preterper
fect tens sin.

Preterpluper
fect tens sin
gular.

Future tens
singular.

Sū de *hic bñ* *substantiā* *quā* *substantiam*
ficut *daō* *contineat* *dicam* *quā* *fuit*
S V M, I am, es, est, Plural. sumus, estis, sunt.

Erām, I was, rās, ēāt. Pluraliter, erāmus, erātis, erant.

Fuī, I have beē, fuistī, fuit. Plu. fuim s, fuist s, fuerūt vel ē

Fuerām, had been, fuerāt, fuerāt. Pluralit. fuerāmus, fuerātis, fuerant.

Ero, I shall or will be. eris, erit. Plu. erimus, eritis, erunt.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Pres. tens sin
gular.

{ Sīs, } be thou. { sit, } Plu. simus { sitis, } sint,
{ es, } esto { esto } sumo.

OPTATIVE MODE.

Pres. tēs sing.
utinam.

Preterimpe
fect tēs sing.
utinam.

Preterperfect
tens singul.
utinam.

Preterpluper
fect tens sing
utinam.

Future tens
singular, uti
nam.

Sīm, I pray God I be. sis, sit. Plur. simus, sitis, sint.

Essem, Would God I were. esset, esset. Pluraliter, essemus, essetis, essent.

Fuērim, I pray God I have been. fuēris, fuērit. Plu. fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Fuissem, Would God I had been. fuisset, fuisset. Plura. fuissetis, fuissent.

Fuēro, God graunt I be hereafter. fuēris, fuērit. Plur. fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

POTENTIAL MODE.

Present tens
singular.

Preterimpe
fect tens.

Preterperfect
tens sing.

Sīm, I may or can be. sis, sit. Pluraliter. simus, sitis, sint.

Esset, I might or could be. esset, esset. Plu. essemus, essetis, esset.

Fuērim, I might, should, or ought to have been. fuēris, fuērit. Plu. fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Preterpluperfect tens singular. Fuissēm, *I might, should or ought to had been.* fuissēs, fuissēt. Pluraliter, fuissēmūs, fuissētis, fuissent.

Future tens singular. Fūerō, *I may or can be hereafter.* fūeris, fūerit. Plura. fuerimūs, fueritis, fuerint.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE

Pres. tens singular. sīm, *when I am,* sīs, sīt. Plural. sīmūs, sītis, sīnt.

Preterimperfect tens singular. Essēm, *when I was,* essēs, essēt. Pluraliter, essēmūs, essētis, essent.

Preterper. cum. Fūerim, *when I have been.* fūeris, fūerit. Plu. fuerimūs, fueritis, fuerint.

Preterpluperfect tens singular. Fuissēm, *when I had been.* fuissēs, fuissēt. Plu. fuissēmūs, fuissētis, fuissent.

Future tense singular. Fūerō, *when I shall or will be,* fūeris, fūerit. Pluraliter. fuerimūs, fueritis, fuerint.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Pres. and Preterimperfect tens. } *Esse, to be.* } **Preterper. perfect & preterpluperfect.** } Fuissē, } *to have or had been.*

Future tense, Fūerē vel futūrum esse, *to be hereafter.*

VERBS in OR, of the four Conjugations, be declined after these examples.

Amor, amāris vel amāre, amātus sum vel fui, amātī, amātūs, amāndus.
To be loved.

Doceor, docēris vel docēre, doctūs sum vel fui, docērī, doctūs, docēndus,
To be taught.

Legor, légēris vel légere, lectūs sum vel fui, legērī, lectūs, legēndus.
To be read.

Audior, audirīs, vel audirē, auditus sum vel fui, audirī, auditūs, audicēndus.
To be heard.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Pres. tens singular. } **Amor, amāris vel amāre, amātūr,** } *I am loved.*
 } **Doceor, docēris vel docēre, cētūr** } *I am taught.*
 } **Legor, légēris vel légere, légītūr,** } **Plu. mūr, mīrī, rūr,** } *I am read.*
 } **Audior, audirīs vel audirē, auditūr,** } *I am heard.*

Preterimperfect tens singular. } **Amābār,** } *I was loved.*
 } **Docēbār,** } *taught.*
 } **Legēbār,** } **bāris vel bārē, bātūr.** } **Pl. bāmūr, bāmīrī, bātūr,** } *read.*
 } **Audicēbār** } *heard.*

Preterpfect
tense singu-
lar.

{ Amātūs,
Doctūs,
Lectūs,
Auditūs,

I have been loved.
taught
sūm vel fūi,
read.
heard.

tus ēs vel fuistī, tūs est vel
fuit. Plu. tī sūmūs vel fū-
mūs, tī estīs vel fuistīs, tī
sunt fuerunt vel fuerē.

Preterplu.
pfect tens
singular.

{ Amātūs,
Doctūs,
Lectūs,
Auditūs

I had been loved.
taught
erām vel fuērā
read.
heard.

tus erās vel fuērās, tus erāt
vel fuērāt. Plur. tī erāmūs
vel fuerāmūs, tī erātīs vel
fuerātīs, tī erant vel fuerāt.

Future
tens sing.

{ Amābōr,
Docebōr,
Legā,
Audiā,

I shall or will be loved,
taught.
bōris vel erētūr. Plu. bōmūr, bōmīnī, bōtūr
I shall or will be taught.
erīs vel erēt, erūt. Plu. emūr, emīnī, entūr
read. *heard.*

Be thou
loved.

Lette him
be loved.

Lette us be
loved.

Be ye
loved.

Lette them
be loved.

IMPE-
RATIVE
mode
pres. tens
singular.

{ Amār, amētūr,
Amātor, amātor,
Docere, doceatūr,
Docetor, docetor,
Legere, legatūr,
Legitor, legitor,
Audire, audiatūr,
Auditore, auditore.

Plu. amēmūr

P. doceamūr

Plu. legimūr

Pl. audiamūr

{ amīnī, amētūr,
amātor, amātor,
docemīnī, doceatūr,
docemīnōr, docetor,
legimīnī, legantūr,
legimīnōr, leguntor,
audimīnī audiantūr,
audimīnōr, auditore.

OPTATI-
VE mode
present tens
sing. Vtinā

God graunt I be loved.
{ Amē, erīs vel erēt, erūt. Pluraliter emūr, emīnī, entūr.
taught.
{ Docer, erīs vel erēt, erūt. Plura. Smūr, amīnī, antūr.
read. *heard.*

Preterim
pfect tens
singular.
vtinam.

{ Amāter,
Docerer,
Leger, r,
Auditer,

Woulde God I were loved
taught.
rēris vel rēre, rētūr Pl. rēmūr, rēmīnī, rētūr.
read.
heard.

Preterpfect
tens singu-
lar. vti-
nam.

{ Amātūs,
Doctūs,
Lectūs,
Auditūs,

I pray God I have been loved.
sūm vel fuērīm, tūs sīs vel fuērīs, tus sūt
vel fuērūt. Pluraliter: tī sūmūs vel fuērī-
mūs, tī sītīs vel fuērītīs, tī sūt vel fuērūt.

Preterplu
pfect tens
singular. v-
tinam.

{ Amātūs,
Doctūs,
Lectūs,
Auditūs,

Wuld God I had been loved.
essēm vel fuissēm, tūs essēs vel fuissēs, tūs
essēt vel fuissēt. Plu. tī essēmūs, vel fuissē-
mūs, tī essētīs vel fuissētīs, tī essēt vel fuissēt.

Future
tens sing.
vtinam.

{ Amātūs,
Doctūs,
Lectūs,
Auditūs

God graunt I be loved hereafter.
erō vel fuēro tūs eris, vel fuēris, tūs erūt
vel fuērūt. Plu. tī erīmūs vel fuērīmūs, tī e-
rītīs vel fuērītīs, tī erunt vel fuērunt.

THE EIGHT PARTS.

POTENTI. mode Pre sent tense singular.	{ Amāre, ēris vel ēre, ētur. Pluraliter: amātur, amāntur, entur. Docēat, Legat, Audiat,	<i>I may or can be loved.</i> <i>I may or can be taught.</i> āris vel āre, ātur. Plura. amātur, amāntur, entur. <i>read.</i> <i>heard.</i>
Preterim pfect tens singular.	{ Amāret, Doceret, Legeret, Audiret,	<i>I wolde, shuld, or oght to be loved.</i> <i>taught.</i> eris vel ere, etur. Plur. amatur, amantur, entur. <i>read.</i> <i>heard.</i>
Preterper fect tense singular.	{ Amātus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus,	<i>I wolde, shuld, or oght to have been loved.</i> sim vel fuerim, is sit vel fuerit, is sit vel fuerit, Plur. ti simus vel fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.
Preterplu pfect tens singular.	{ Amātus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus,	<i>I wolde, shuld, or oght to had been loved.</i> esset vel fuisset, is esset vel fuisset, is esset vel fuisset. Plur. ti essemus vel fuissetus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.
Future re se sing.	{ Amātus Doctus Lectus, Auditus,	<i>I may or can be loved hereafter.</i> ero vel fuero, is eris vel fueris, is erit vel fu- erit. Plur. ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fuer- itis, ti erunt vel fuerint.
Subiuncti- ue mode Pres. tense singul. cu.	{ Amēris vel ēre, ētur. Plura. amētur, amēntur, entur. Docēat, Legat, Audiat,	<i>VWhen I am loved.</i> <i>VWhen I am taught.</i> āris vel āre, ātur. Plur. amatur, amāntur, antur. <i>read.</i> <i>heard.</i>
Preterim pfect. tens sing. cum	{ Amāret, Doceret, Legeret, Audiret,	<i>VWhen I was loved.</i> <i>taught.</i> eris vel ere, etur. Plur. amatur, amāntur, entur. <i>read.</i> <i>heard.</i>
Preterper fect tense sing. cum	{ Amātus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus,	<i>VWhen I have been loved.</i> sim vel fuerim, is sit vel fu- erit. Plura. ti simus vel fuerimus, ti sitis vel fuer- itis, ti sint vel fuerint.
Preterplu pfect tens sing. cum	{ Amātus Doctus Lectus Auditus	<i>VWhen I had been loved.</i> esset vel fuisset, is esset vel fuisset, is esset vel fuisset. Pluralit. ti essemus vel fuissetus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.
Future rens sing. cum	{ Amātus Doctus Lectus Auditus,	<i>VWhen I shall or will be loved.</i> ero vel fuero, is eris vel fu- erit. Plur. ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

INFINITIVE mode Pres. and Preterim pfect tenses.	{	Amārī, To be loved.	{	Preterp Amātū	{	To have or had been
		Docērī, To be taught		se. and Doctū		taught.
Future tense.	{	Legdī, To be reade.	{	Preter- Lectūm	{	essē vel fuīssē.
		Audīrī, To be heard.		plup. Auditū		Read. Heard.
A Partici- ple of the present tēs	{	Amātūm Trī vel amāndūm esse,	{	To be	{	Loued hereafter.
		Docētūm Trī vel docendūm esse,				Taught hereafter.
	{	Lectūm Trī vel legendūm esse,	{		{	Read hereafter.
		Audītūm Trī vel audiendūm esse,				Heard hereafter.
	{	Amātūs Loued	{	A Participe of the future in Dus,	{	Amādūs, To be Loued.
		Doctūs Taught				Docēdūs, To be taught.
	{	Lectūs Reade	{		{	Legēdūs, To be reade.
		Auditūs Heard				Auditūs, To be heard.

TO THE READER.

The cause why we do in this Introduction, note as well the sounde, as also the length and shortnes of Syllables, is, that as Children maie in learning these Rudimentes, haue some taste of th'other principall partes of Grammar, so thei, hulde not altogether be ignorant of the last (called of the Grekes **PROSODIA**, and teaching the right pronounciatio of wordes) but som what perceiue howe thei maie aptlie pronounce that tongue, the which thei labour t'atteine, ad (being by this small helpe entered) with more facilitie make a verse, after further knowlege and habilitie therunto. Let this litle Table folow ing therefore, by their Maisters be opened and taught vnto them, afore, or in the declining of Noumes ad Verbes, that thei maie in suche sorte vnderstande both the thing and th' end therof, as maie not onlie for the time present quicken and refreshe their wittes, but also ease their trauaile in time to come.

In Syllables (concerning the last part of Grammar called in Latin <i>Accentus</i>) is to be marked: the,	{	Time	{	Longe, thus, -	{	as	{	clēmēns.
			{	Shorte, thus, .			{	puēr.
		Sounde	{	Sharpe, thus, ' .			{	Mél, Bonus.
	{		{	Flatt, thus, ' .	{		{	Piē, Profectō.
			{	Dravē forth			{	Mûsa, Clāru.
	{	Breathē	{	VVith, h.	{		{	Hērus, Hōmo.
			{	VVithout, h.			{	Ars, Oratio.

As afore in the Noun, so here also haue we drawn this Table, to helpe the memorie of yōge Children, that seing, and after their Maisters instruction marking here in one page the summe of the Verbes in sūdrie leaues formed before, thei maie with more, both facilitie ad profite, attein to what soeuer is necessarie in the same.

THE ACTIVE AND NINETEEN

of all Conjugations, are thus formed.

PERSONS.		1	2	3		1	2	3	
Th'Indicat. presens.	1	as	ac	Th'Imperat.	1	es	to	Th'Optat.	1
	2	o	es	et	2	e	to	Potential.	em
	3	is	ic		4	i	to	Subiunct.	et
The preter imperf. tens.	1	bi	as	ac					as
	2								
The preter perf. tens.	1								tem
	2								es
The preter pluperf.	1								tim
	2								ris
The future tens.	1								tim
	2								ris

VERBS PASSIVES, DEPONENTES AND COMMUNES OF ALL CONJUGATIONS, ARE THUS FORMED.

PERSONS.		1	2	3		1	2	3	
Th'Indicat. presens.	1	ar	is	er		er	is	er	
	2								
	3								
The preter imperf.	1								
	2								
The preter perf.	1								
	2								
The preter pluperf.	1								
	2								
The future tens.	1								
	2								

Possūm, potes, potui, posse, potens, *to may or can.*

Volo, vis, volui, velle, volendi, volendo, volendum, supinis caret, volens, *to will or to be willing.*

Nolo, nonuis, nolui, nolle, nolendi, nolendo, nolendum, supinis caret, nolens, *to null or to be unwilling.*

Malo, mauis, malui, malle, malendi, malendo, malendum, supinis caret, malens, *to have liefer.*

Edo, es vel edis, edi, edere vel esse, edendi, edendo, edendum, esum, esu vel estum, estu: edens, esurus, *to eat.*

Fio, sis, factus sum vel fui, fieri, factus, faciendus, *to be made or to be done.*

Fero, fers, tuli, ferre, ferendi, ferendo, ferendum, latum, latu, ferens, laturus, *to beare or to suffer.*

Feror, ferris vel ferre, latus sum vel fui, ferri, latus, ferendus: *to be borne or suffered.*

I maie or canne.

Possūm, potes, potest: est
I will.

Volo, vis, vult,

I will not.

Nōlo, nonuis, nonuult.

I have liefer.

Malo, mauis, mauult.

I eat.

Edo, edis vel es, edj̄t vel

I am made or done (est.

Fio, sis, fit.

I beare or suffer.

Fero, fers, fert

I am borne or suffered.

Feror, ferris vel re, tur.

Possūmūs, potestis, possunt.

Volūmūs, vultis, volunt.

Nolūmūs, non vultis, nolunt.

Malūmūs, mauultis, malunt.

Edimūs, edicis, vel estis, edūt

Fimūs, fitis, fiunt.

Ferimūs, ferris, ferunt.

Ferimur, ferimur, feruntur.

Indicati
ue mode
present
tens sing.

Pl.

Preterim
pfect tens
singular.

Potcrām,

Volēbām,

Nolēbām,

Malēbām,

Edēbām,

Fiēbām,

Ferēbām,

Ferēbāt,

bātis vel barē,

bātūr. Plura. bāmūr,

bāmynī, bāntur.

I have could, etc.

I could.

wolde.

wolde not.

hade Liefer.

ās, āt. Pluraliter: āmūs, ātis, ant.

did eat.

was made.

did beare or suffer.

was borne or suffered.

Preterper
fect tense
singular.

Potui,

Volui,

Nolui,

Factus,

Latus,

Malui,

Edi,

Tuli,

sum vel fui,

eris vel fuisti,

eris est vel fuit.

Plu

ral. rī sūmūs vel fūimūs,

ti estis vel fuistis,

u sūt

fuērunt vel fuēre.

isti, it. Plurali. imūs, istis, erunt vel erit

sum vel fui, eris vel fuisti, eris est vel fuit. Plu

ral. rī sūmūs vel fūimūs, ti estis vel fuistis, u sūt

fuērunt vel fuēre.

I had could.

Preterplu
pfect tens
ingular.Potuērām,
Voluērām,
Noluērām.Maluērām,
Eduērām,
Tuluērām.

rās, rāt. Plur. rāmūs, rātīs, rāt.

Factūs,
Latūs.erām vel fūērā, tūs erās vel fūērās, tūs erāt
vel fūērāt. Plural: rērāmūs vel fueramūs;
rērātīs vel fuerātīs, tī erant vel fūērant.

I shall be able.

Putura
tēle sing.

Pōtēro, pōtēris, pōtērit. Pluraliter: poterimūs, ritīs, rint.

Volam,
Nolam,
Malam.Edam,
Fiam,
Feram.

ēs, ēt. Pluraliter: emūs, ētīs, ent.

Fetūr, ferētīs vel ferēt, ferētūr. Pl. ferēmūr ferēmīnī, rēntur.

V Vill not thou.

Noli,
Nolito.

Pluraliter: Nolite, nolitōtē.

Es, esto,
ede, edito.edat,
eito,
edito.edite, este, edant,
editōt, eduntōt.IMPERA-
tiue mode
pres. tense
ingular.

Fito tu

Fiat,
Fito

Pl. Fiamūs

Fite,
Fitōt.Fiant,
Fiuntōt.Fer,
Ferto,
Ferre,
Fertor.Ferāt,
Ferto,
Ferātūr
FertorFerāmūs
FerāmūrFerte,
Fertōtē,
Ferīmīnī,
Ferīmīnōt.Ferant,
Feruntōt,
ferantur,
feruntor.OPTATI-
ve mode
pres. tens
sing. utināPossim,
Velim,
Edam,
Fiam,
Feram.Nolim,
Malim

īs, it. Pluraliter: simus, itīs, int.

ās, at. Pluraliter: amūs, atīs, ant.

Ferar, ferātīs vel feratē, ferātūr. Plural. amūr, amīnī, antur.

Preterim
perfectēs
ingular.
utinam.Possim,
Vellēm,
Nollēm,
Mallēm,
Fertēr, rētīs vel rētē, rētūr.Edērēm
vel ellēm
Fierēm,
Fierēm,

ēs, ēt. Pluraliter: eniūs, ētīs, ent.

Plural. rēmūr, rēmīnī, rēntur.

Preterp-
fect tense
ingular.
utinam.Potuērīm
Voluērīm
NoluērīmMaluērīm
Eduērīm
Voluērīmrīs, rit. Plurali. rīmūs, ritīs, rint.
erām vel fūērām, tūs erās vel fūērās, tūs erāt vel fūērāt.
Pluraliter: rīmūs vel fuerimūs, tī erāt vel fūērāt.Factūsīm,
Latūsīm.Preterplu
pfect tens
ingular.
utinam.Potuissē,
Voluissē,
Noluissē,Maluissē,
Eduissē,
Tuluissē,

fīs, fēt. Plu. semūs, sētīs, sent.

vel fuissēm, ūtīs essēs vel fuissēs, ūtīs essēt vel fuissēt.
Pluraliter: tī essēmūs vel fuissēmūs, tī essētīs vel fuissētīs.

Future tens sing. vinaim.	Potúero,	Malúero	} is, rít. Plura. rímús, rítús, rínt.
	Volúero,	Edero.	
	Nolúero,	Túléro,	
	Fact' ero,	vel fúero, tús rís vel fúerís, tús erít vel fú' rít	
	Latús ero,	Plura. tí erímús vel fuerímús, tí erítús vel fuerí	
		tús, t' ierunt vel fuérunt.	

The Potentiall and the Subiunctiue mode, be formed and cō-
iugated or varied like th' Optatiue in voice, and do differ only in
signification, and signe of the Mode, in all verbe..

Infinitive mode pre- sent and Preterim pfect tens.	Poss'.	Preterper fect and Preterplu pfect tens vel eile,	Potuíss',	} Future	{ Esúrūm esse, Latúrūm esse,
	Vell',		Voluíss',		
	Noll',		Noluíss',		
	Mall',		Maluíss',		
	Ferr',		dis		
	Edere,		Tulíss',		
	Fier',				
	Ferr',				
		{ Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect }			{ Fact'ūm esse vel fuisse, Latūm esse vel fuisse,
Future tense	{ Factūm Trī vel faciendūm esse, Latūm Trī vel ferendūm esse.				

En and Quo, make ibam and quibam, in the Preter imperfect
tens of th' Indicatiue mode, and bo and quibo in the Future tens.
and in all other modes and tenses, are varied like verbes in o, of
the fourth Coniugation, sauiag that they make the Gerundes
Eundi, eundo, eundum: Queundi, queundo, queundum.

Of the Preter perfect tense of th' indicatiue mode, be formed the
preter pluperfect tens of the same mode. The preterperfect tense,
the preter pluperfect tens, and the future tense, of th' optatiue mo-
de, the potētiāll mode, and the subiunctiue mode. The preterfect
and preter pluperfect tense: of th' infinitiue mode: as of Amari, a-
re formed am aueram, amauerim, amauero, by changing i, into e, thor-
te: amauissem, amauisse, keeping i, still.

Tenses for-
med of the
Preterper-
fect.

Impersonales be declined throught al Modes and Tenses in
the voice of the third person singular only: as Delectat, delecta-
bat, delectauit, delectauerat, delectabit. Decet, decebat, decuit, decuerat,
decebit, decere: Studetur, studebatur, studitum est vel fuit, studitum erat vel
fuerat, studebitur, &c. It is studied. And they haue communly befo-
re their english this signe, It: as, It deliteth me to reade, Delectat me
legere It becommeth not the to trifle, Non decet te nugare.

Impersona-
les.

OF A PARTICIPLE.

PARTICIPLE is a part of speache, deriued of a Verb, and taketh part of a Nounce: as Gendre, Case and Declination. and parte of a Verb: as Tense and Signification: & parte of bothe: as Numbre and Figure.

4 Kinds of
Participles

There be foure manner of Participles: one of the Present tense, an other of the Preter tense, & one of the Future tense in *Rus*, and an other of the Future tense in *Dus*.

Presens

A Participle of the present tense, hath his english ending in *ing* as Louing. and his latin in *ans*. or *ens*: as *Amans*, *Docens*. And it is formed of the preter imperfect tēs, of th' Indicatiue mode, by changing the last syllabe into, *ns*: as *Amabam*, *amans*: *Audiebam*, *audiens*: *Auxiliabar*, *auxilians*: *Peteram*, *potens*.

Futur. 1.

A Participle of the futur in *rus*, betokeneth to doo, like th' Infinitive mode of th' Actiue voice. as *Amaturus*, to loue, or about to loue. And is formed of the latter supine, by putting to *Rus*: as *Doctus*, *Docturus*.

Preter.

A Participle of the preter tense, hath his english ending in *d*, or *n*. as loued, taught, slaine: and his latin in *tus*, *sus*, *xus*: as *amatus*, *visus*, *nerus*, and one in *uus*: as *mortuus*. And it is formed of the latter supine, by putting to *s*: as *Lectus*, *lectus*: excepte *mortuus*.

Futur. 2.

A Participle of the futur in *dus*, betokeneth to suffer, like th' Infinitive mode of the Passiue voice: as *Amandus*, to be loued. And it is formed of the genitiue case of the Participle of the present tense, by chaunging *tis* into *dus*: as *Amantis*, *amandus*. *Legentis*, *legendus*. And it is also foude to haue the significatiō of the present tēs: as *legedis veteribus proficis*, In reading olde Authors, thou doest profite.

Of an Active
come 2.

of a Passive
come 2.

OF a verbe Actiue, and a verbe Neutre, which hath the supines, come two Participles: one of the preter tense, and an other of the future in *Rus*: as of *Amo*, cometh *amās*, *amatur*: of *Curro*, *currēs*, *cursumus*.

OF a verbe Passiue, whose actiue hath the supines, come two Participles, one of the preter tense, and an other of the future in *dus*: as of *Amor*, cometh *amatus*, *amandus*.

Of a Deponent
come 3.

OF a verbe Deponent come thre Participles: one of the present tense, one of the preter tense, and an other of the future in *Rus*: as of *Auxilior*, cometh *auxilians*, *auxiliatus*, *auxiliaturus*. And if the Verbe Deponent gouerne an accusatiue case after him, it may forme also a Participle in *dus*, as of *Loquor*, *loquendus*.

Of a Common
come 4.

OF a verbe Commune, come four Participles: as of *Largior*, cometh *largiens*, *largitus*, *largitus*, *largiendus*.

Partic

Participles of the present tense be declined like Nounes adiectiues, of thre articles: as *Nominatiuo* *h. e. hęc, hoc amās.* *Genitiuo* *huius amantis,* *Datiuo* *huic amanti,* &c.

Participles declined li ke adiectiues.

Participles of other tenses, be declined like Nounes adiectiues of thre diuers endings: as, *Amaturus, amatura, amaturum.* *Amatus, amata, amatum.* *Amandus, amanda, amandum.*

OF AN ADVERBE.

AN ADVERB is a part of speache ioined to Verbes, to declare their signification.

An aduerbe.

Aduerbes some be of Thime: as, *Hodie, Cras, Heri, Perendie, Olim, Aliquando, Nuper, Quando.*

Some be of	Place:	as	Vbi, ibi, hic, istuc, illuc, intus, foris.
	Numbre:		Semel, bis, tert, quater, iterum.
	Order:		Inde, deinde, denique, postremo.
	Asking or doubting:		Cur, quare, vnde, quorund, num, numquid.
	Calling:		Heus, o, ehodum.
	Affirming.		Certe, nam, profecto, sane, scilicet, licet, esto.
Some be of	Denying:	as	Non, haud, minime, neutiquam, nequaquam.
	Swearing:		Pol, adeo, o, hercle, medius fidius.
	Exhorting:		Eia, age, agere, agendum.
	Flattering:		Sodes, amabo,
	Forbidding:		Nē.
	Wishing:		Vtinam, si, o, si, o.
	Gathering together:		Simul, una, pariter, non modo, non solum.
	Parting:		Seorsim, sigillatim, vicatim.
Some be of	Choosing:	as	Potius, imo.
	Asking not finished:		Penē, fere propē, vix, modo, non.
	Sowing:		En, ecce,
	Doubting:		Foran, forsitan, fortassis, fortasse.
	Chance:		Fortē, fortū.
	Liknes:		Sic, sicut, quali, seu, tanquam, velut.
Some be of	Qualitie:	as	Benē, malē, doctē, fortitē,
	Quantitie:		Multum, paucum, minimum, paululum, plerum.
	Comparison:		Tam, quam, magis, minus, maxime.

Certain Aduerbes be compared: as *Docte, doctius, doctissime.* *Fortiter, fortius, fortissime.* *Propē, propius, proximē.*

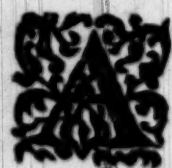
Also the voices of Propositions, if they be set alone, not ha-

*Prepositiōs
changed in
to Aduer-
bes.*

uing any casuall worde to serue vnto, ioined with them, be not Prepositions, but are caunged into Aduerbes: as *Qui antē non cauet, post dolebit*, He that be w areth not afore, shall be sory after ward. *Coram laudare, & clam vituperare, inhonestum est*, In presence to commēd one, and behind the backe to dispraise, is an vn honest point.

OF A CONIUNCTION.

*A coniu-
ction,*



CONIUNCTION is a parte of speache, that ioineth wordes and sentences togiter.

Of Coniunctions, some be Copulatiues, as, *Et, Que Quoque, Ac, Atque, Nec, Neque.*

Some	{	Disiunctiues: Discretiues: Causalles:	}	as	{	Aut, Vē, Vēl, Seu, Siuē. Sed, Quīdem, Autē, Verō, At, Ast. Nā, Naquē, Enī, Etenī, Quia. Vt, Quōd, Quū, Quoniā, and Quando, set for Quā, m.
Some	{	Conditionalles: Exceptiues: Interrogatiues: Illatiues:	}	as	{	Si, sī, Modō, Dū, Dūm, Dūmōdō. Nūq̄, Quā, Aliōquā, prāter- quam. Nē, An, Vtrū, Necnē, Annē, Nonnē. Ergō, Idēo, Igītūr. Quārē, Itā quē, Prōindē.
Some	{	Aduersatiues: Reddiues to the Electiues: (same. Diminutiues: Absolutiues:	}	as	{	Et si, Quāquā, Quāuis, Licēt Tāmen, Attāmen Quā, Ac, Atquē. Saltem, Vel, Certe, At certe, Ne, Vt, Quo, Vtut, pro, Nenon.

OF A PREPOSITION.

*A Proposi-
tion.*

A PREPOSITION is a parte of speache, moste cōmunly sed before other partes, ether in Apposition: as, *Ad patrem*, or els in Composition: as, *Indoctus*.

These Prepositions folowing, serue to th' Accusatiue case.

Ad,	to.	Extra,	without.	Post,	after.
Apud,	at	Intra,	within	Trans,	on the farder side
Antē,	before.	In ēr,	bet wene.	Vltra,	beyonde.
Aduersus,	{ against	Intra,	beneath.	Prāter,	beside
Aduersum,		Iuxta,	beside or nigh	Supra,	aboue.
Cis,	{ on this side	Ob	for.	(to, Circiter,	about.
Citra,		Ponē,	behind.	Vsq̄,	untill.
Circū,	{ about.	Per,	by or through.	Secus	by
Circa,		Propē	nigh.	Versus,	towards.
Contra,	against.	Propē,	for.	Tēnes,	in the power.
Erga,	to warde,	Secundū	after.		

Where note, that *Versus*, is set after his casuall worde: as, *Londinum versus*, Towardes London. And like, wise maie *Penes* be sette also.

These Prepositions folowing serue to th' Ablatiue case.

A, Ab, Abs,	from or fro.	Pro,	for.
Cum,	with.	Præ,	before, or in comparison.
Coram,	before, or in presence.	Palam,	openly.
Clam,	prinely.	Sine,	without
De,	of or fro.	Abique	
E,		Tenus,	untill, or vp to.
Ex,			

Where note, that if the casuall worde ioined with *Tenus*, be the plurall numbre, it shalbe put in the genitiue case, and be set before *Tenus*: as, *Aurium tenus*, Vp to th'eares.

These Prepositions folowing, serue to both cases: In, with this signe *to*, to th' accusatiue case: In, without this signe *to*, to th' ablatiue case.

In urbem,
In te spes est,
Sub noctem,
Sub iudice lis est,
Super lapidem,
Super viridi fronde,
Subter terram,
Subter aquis,

Into the citie.
My hope is in the.
A little before night.
The matter is before the iudge.
Upon a stone.
Upon green leaues.
Under th' earth.
Under the water.

OF AN INTERIECTION.

An Interiection is a part of speache, which betokeneth a sudden passion of the minde, vnder an vnperfect voice.

An Interiection.

Some are of	Mirth.	as	Euax, vah.
	Sorowe:		Heu, hei.
	Dread:		At at.
	Merueilin		Papè.
	Disdaining:		Hem, vah.
Some are of	Shunning:	as	age.
	Praising:		Euge.
	Scorning:		Hui.
	Exclamation:		Proh deum atque hominum fidem,
	Cursing:		Væ malum.
Some are of	Laughing:	as	Hā hā hā.
	Calling:		Ehō, oh, io.
	Silence:		Au. Ah. & other.

THE CONCORDES

of Latin speache.



OR THE due ioining of wordes in Constructiō, it is to be vnderstā ded that in Latin speache there be thre concordēs The firste betwene the nominatiue case and the verbe. The second betwene the substantiue and th' adiectiue. The third betwene th' antecedent and the relative.

THE FIRST CONCORD.

The Principall verbe.

Vhen an english is giuen to be made in Latin, loke out the Principall verbe.

If there be mo verbes then one in a sentence, the first is the Principall verb, except it be th' Infinitiuue mode, or haue before it a Relatiue: as, *That, Vrbem, Vrbich.* or a Coniunction: as, *ut, that, Cum, when, si, if: and such others.*

When ye haue founde the verbe, like this questiō *Who or What,* and that word that answereth to the questiō, shal be the nominatiue case to the verb, except it be a verb Impersonall, which will haue no nominatiue case. And the nominatiue case shal in making and construing Latin, be set before the verb, except a questiō be asked, and then the nominatiue is set after the verb, or after the signe of the verb: as, *Amas tu? Louest thou? Venitne Rex? Doth the king comme? Likewise if the verbe be of th' Imperatiue mode: as, Amatu, Loue thou. Amato ille, Let him loue. And sometime when the signe It or There, commeth before th' english of the verb: as, *It is my boke, Et liber meus. There came one to me, Venit ad me quidam.**

And that casuall word whiche cometh next after the verb, and answereth to this questiō *Whom or What,* made by the verbe, shal comunly be th' accusatiue case, except the verbe do properly governe an other case after him, to be construed with all: as, *If thou couetto please the Maister, vse diligence, and be not so slack, that thou shalt need spurres Si Cupis placere Magistro, vtere diligentia, nec sis tantus cessator, vt calcaribus indigeas.*

The v. rbe.

A Verbe Personal agreeth with his nominatiue case, in nombre and

and person: as, The maister readeth, and ye regard not, *Preceptor legit vos verò negligitis.*

Where note, that the first Person is more worthy then the second and the second more worthy then the third.

Many nominatiue cases singular, with a Coniunction copulative, comming betwene them, will haue a verbe plurall, which verbe plurall, shall agree with the nominatiue case of the moste worthy persō: as, I and thou be in safegard, *Ego & tu sumus in tuto.* Thou and thy father are in icoperdy, *Tu & pater periclitamini.* Thy father and thy maister haue sent for the, *Pater & preceptor auersunt te.*

When a verbe commeth betwene two nominatiue cases of diuers nombres, the verbe may indifferently accord with either of them, so that they be both of one person: as, *Amantium ira, amoris re dintegratio est,* The falling out of louers, is a renuing of loue. *Quid enim nisi vota supersunt?* For what remaineth, sauing only prayers? *Pectora percussit, pectus quoque robera sunt,* She stroke her breast, and her breast turned into oke also.

Here note also, that sometime th' Infinitiuem mode of a verbe, or els a whole clause afore going, or els some membre of a sentence, may be the nominatiue case to the verbe: as, *Diluculo surgere, saluberrimum est,* T' arise betime in the morning, is the moste holisome thing in the world *Deum scire, vita beatissima,* To know God, is the happiest life of all.

THE SECOND CONCORD.

When ye haue an adiectiue aske this questiō Who, or What, and the word that answereth to the question, shall be the substantiue to it.

Th' Adiectiue, whether it be a Noun, Pronoun or Participle, agreeth with his substantiue in case, gendre and nombre: as, *Amicus certus, in re incerta cernitur,* A sure friend is tried in a doubtfull matter. *Homo armatus,* A man armed. *Ager colendus,* A field to be tilled. *Hic vir,* This man. *Meus herus est,* It is my Maister.

Here note, that the masculine gendre is more worthy than the feminine, and the feminine, more worthy than the neutre.

Many substantiues singular, with a Coniunction copulative comming betwene them, will haue an adiectiue plural, which adiectiue shall agree with the substantiue of the most worthy gendre: as *Rex & Regina beati,* The King and the Quene are blessed.

THE THIRD CONCORDE.

When ye haue a Relative, aske this question, Who or What, and

the word that answereth to the question, shalbe th' Antecedent.

not mean Th' Antecedent most communly is a word that goeth before the Relative, and his referred again of the Relative.

Th' Antecedent The Relative agreeth with his Antecedent, in gendre, nombre and person: as, *Vir sapit, qui pauca loquitur*, That man is wise, that speaketh few thinges, or wordes.

Some time Sometime a Relative hath for his Antecedent the whole reason that goeth before him, and then he shalbe put in the neutre gendre and singular nombre: as, *In tempore veni, quod omnium rerum est primum*.

I came in season I came in season which is the chiefe thing of all. But if the Relative be referred to two clauses or mo, thā the Relative shalbe put in the plurall nombre: as, *Tu multum dormis, & saepe potas: que ambo sunt corpori inimica*, Thou sleapest muche, and drinkest often, bothe which thinges, are noight for the body.

When this english When this english (That) maie be turned into this englishe (Which) it is a Relative, other wise it is a Coniunction, Which in Latin is called *Quod* or *Ut*, & in Latin making it may elegantly be put away, by turning the nominative case into th' accusative, and

the verb into th' infinitive mode: as, *Gaudeo quod tu bene vales*: *Gaudeo te bene valere*, I am glad that thou art in good health. *Iubeo ut tu abeas*: *Iubeo te abire*, I bid that thou go hence.

Many Antecedentes singular, hauing a Coniunction copulative betwene the, will haue a Relative plural, which Relative shall agre with th' Antecedent of the moste worthy gendre: as, *Imperium dignum quae petisti*, The rule and dignitie which thou hast required For in thinges not apt to haue life, the neutre gendre is most worthy: yea ad in such case, though the Substantiues or Antecedentes be of the masculine or of the feminine gendre, and none of them of the neutre, yet may th' Adiectiue or Relative be put in the neutre gendre: as, *Arcus & calami sunt bona*. The bowe and arowes be good. *Arcus & calami quae fregisti*, The bowe and arowes whiche thou hast broken.

THE CASE OF THE RELATIVE.

When there cometh no nominative case betwene the Relative and the verbe, the Relative shalbe the nominative case to the verb: as, *Miser est qui nummos admiratur*, Wretched is that person which is in loue with money.

But whē there cometh a nominative case betwene the Relative and the verbe, the Relative shalbe such case as the verbe will haue after him: as, *Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum*, Happie is he whom other mennes harmes do make to be ware.

A,

As the Relatiue may be the nominatiue case to the verbe, so it may be substantiue to th' adiectiue that is ioined with him, or that commeth after him: as, *Disiicias amare noli, quod omnium est sordidissimum*, Loue not riches, which to do, is the moste beggarly thing in the worlde.

Nounes Interrogatiues ad Infinites, folowe the rule of the Relatiue: as, *Quis, Vter, Qualis, Quātus, Quotus, &c.* with euermore come before the verbe, like as the Relatiue doth: as, *Hei mihi, qualis erat, talis erat, qualem nunquam vidi.*

Yet here is to be noted, that the Relatiue is not alwaies gouerned of the verbe that he commeth before, but sometime of th' infinitiue mode that commeth after the verbe: as, *Quibus voluisti me gratias agere, egi.* What persons thou willedst me to thanke, I haue thanked.

Sometime of the Participle: as, *Quibus rebus adductus fecisti?* With what thinges moued, didst thou it. Sometime of the Gerūd: as, *Que nunc non est narrandi locus,* Which thinges at this present, is no time to tell.

Sometime of a Preposition set before him: as, *Quem in locum deducta res sit, vides,* Vnto what state the matter is now brought, thou seest. Sometime of the substantiue that be doth accord with: as, *Sensis qui vir siem,* Thou shalt perceiue what a fellow I am. All be it in this manner of Speaking, *Qui*, is an Indefinit, and not a Relatiue.

Sometime of a Noun partitiue or distributiue: as, *Quarū rerum vtrā minus velim, non facile possem existimare.* Of the which two thinges, wheter I wold with lesse will haue, I can not easilie esteeme. Sometime it is put in the genitiue case, by reason of a substantiue comming next after him: as, *Ego illum non noui, cuius causa hoc incipis,* I knowe him not, for whose cause thou beginnest this matter. Sometime it is other wise gouerned of a Noun substantiue: as, *Omnia tibi dabuntur, quibus opus habes,* All thinges shalbe geuen the which thou hast need of. Sometime of an Aduerb: as, *Cui vtrumobuiā procedā, nondū statui.* Whom whether I wil go to meet with, I haue not yet determined. Sometime it is put in th' ablatiue case, with this signe, *than*, and is gouerned of the Comparatiue degree comming after him: as, *Vtere virtute, qua nihil est melius,* Vle vertue, than the which, nothing is better. Sometime it is not gouerned at all, but is put in th' ablatiue case absolut: as *Quantus erat Iulius Cæsar? quo Imperatore, Romani primū Britanniā ingressi sunt,* How worthy am I was Iulius Cæsar? vnder whose conduct: the Romanes first entred in-

to Britaine,

Also when it signifieth an instrument wherwith a thing is to be done, it is put in th' ablatiue case: as, *Ferrum habuit quo se occideret*, He had a knife, wherwith he wold haue slain him selfe.

When a Relatiue commeth betwene two substantiues of diuers gendres, it maie indifferently accord with ether of them: as, *Auis que passer appellatur*: or, *Auis qui passer appellatur*, The birde which is called a Sparrow. Yea though the substantiues be of diuers numbers also: as, Is that called *Lutetia*, which we do call *Parise*? *Est ne ea Lutetia, quam nos Parisios dicimus*: or els, *Est ne ea Lutetia, quos nos Parisios dicimus*?

CONSTRUCTION OF NOVNES substantiues.

When two substantiues come together, betokening diuers things, the latter shalbe the genitiue case: as, *Facundia Ciceronis*, Th' eloquence of Cicero, *Opus Vergilii*, The work of Vergile. *Amator studiorum*, A louer of studies *Discipulus Platonis*, Th' opiniō of Plato. But if they belong both to one thing, they shalbe put both in one case: as, *Pater meus vit, amat me puerum*, My father being a man, loueth me a child.

When th' english of this word *Res*, is put with an adiectiue ye may put away *Res*, and put th' adiectiue in the neutre gendre like a substantiue: as, *Multa me impediunt*, Many things haue letted me. And being so put, it may be the substantiue to an adiectiue. as, *Pauca huiusmodi*, A few things like vnto these *Nomina huiusmodi*, Many things of like sort.

An adiectiue in the neutre gendre put alone without a substantiue, standeth for a substantiue, & may haue a genitiue case after him, as if it were a substantiue: as, *Mulum lucri*, Much gaine. *Quantum negotii*? How much busines? *Id opus*, That worke.

When a substantiue is put with a participle, or a participle with a substantiue, to the praise or dispraise of a thing, comming after a Noun substantiue or a Verbe substantiue, may be put in th' ablatiue case or in the genitiue: as, *Actus d' of a good towardnes*, *Puer bona idole*: or, *Puer bona indolis*, A child of a good witt. *Puer boni ingenii*. or, *Puer bono ingenio*.

Opus, and *usus*, when they be latin for need, require an ablatiue case: as, *Opus est mihi tuo iudicio*, I haue need of thy iudgement. *Viginti minis usus est filio*, My sonne hath need of twentie poundes.

Constu.

CONSTRUCTION OF ADIECTIVES.

THE GENITIVE CASE.

Adjectives that signifie desire, know ledge, remembrance, ignorance, or forgetting, and such other like, require a genitive case: as, *Cupidus auri*, Covetous of monie. *Peritus belli*, Expert of warfaire. *Ignarus omnium*, Ignorant of all thinges. *Fidēs animi*, Bold of heart. *Dubius mentis*, Doubtfull of mind. *Memor præteriti*, Mindefull of that is past. *Reus furti*, Accused of theft.

Nounes Partitiues and certain Interrogatiues with certaine Nounes of nūbre, require a genitive case: as *Aliquis*, *Vter*, *N.uter*, *Neque*, *Nullus*, *Solus*, *Vnus*, *Medius*, *Quisque*, *Quisquis*, *Quicunque*, *Quidā*, *Quis*, for, *Aliquis*, or, *Quis* an interrogatiue: *Vnus*, *Duo*, *Tres*, *Primus*, *Secundus*, *Tertius*, &c. as, *Aliquis nostrum*, *Primus omnium*.

When a question is asked, th'answer in Latin must be made by the same case of a Noun, Pronoun or Participle, & by the same tense of a Verbe, that the question is asked by: as *Cuius est fundus?* *Vicini*. *Quid agitur in ludoliterario?* *Studetur*. Except the question be asked by: *Cuius*, *ia*, *ium*: as, *Cuius est sententia?* *Ciceronis*. Or by a word that maie gouerne diuers cases as, *Quanti emisti librum?* *Paruo*. Or except I must answer by one of these possessiues: *Meus*, *Tuus*, *Suus*, *Noſter*, *Vester*: as, *Cuius est domus?* *Non vestra, sed nostra*.

Nounes of the comparatiue & the superlatiue degree, being put partitiuely, that is to say, hauing after them this enghish: of or among, require a genitive case: as, *Aurium mollior est sinistra*, Of the ears, the left is the softer. *Cicero Oratorum eloquentissimus*, Cicero the most eloquent of Orators.

Nounes of the comparatiue degree, hauing *than* or *by* after them, do cause the word folowing to be th'ablatiue case: as, *Frigidior glacie*, More colde then ice. *Doctior multo*, Better learned by a great deale. *Vno pede altior*, Higher by a foot.

THE DATIVE CASE.

Adjectives that betoken profit or disprofit likenes, vn liknes, pleasure, submitting, approching, or belōging to any thing, require a dative case: as, *Labor est utilis corpori*, Labour is profitable to the body. *Aequalis Hectori*, Equall to Hector. *Idoneus bello*, Fitt for warre. *Incundus omnibus*, Pleasant to all persons. *Parenti supplicat*, Suppliāt to his father. *Proximus sibi*, Nighest to him selfe. *Mihi proprium*, Propre to me.

Likewise Nounes adiectiues of the passiue signification in *bi-* & Participials in *dus*: as *Flebilis flendus omnibus*, To be lamented of all mē. *Formidabilis, formidandus, hosti*, To be feared of his ennemie.

TH' ACCUSATIVE CASE.

*Adiectiues al-
so in the ge-
nitieue.*

The measure of length, breadth or thicknes of any thing, is put after Adiectiues in th' accusatiue case, and somtime in th' ablatiue case: as, *Turris alta centum pedes*, A toure an hundredth foot high. *Arbor lata tres digitos*, A tree thre fingers broad. *Liber crassus tres pollices, vel tribus pollicibus*, A booke thre inches thick.

TH' ABLATIVE CASE.

*Adiectiues
signifying
the cause, or
manner of
the thing,
require an
ablatiue ca-
se: as, Palli-
dus ira. Spe-
dines.*

Adiectiues signifying fulnes, emptines, plenty or wanting, require an ablatiue case, and somtime a genitiue: as, *Copius abundans*, *Crura thymo plena*, *Vacuus ira*, *ira ab ira*, *Nulla epistola inanis re aliqua*, *Ditissimus agri*, *Stultorum plena sunt omnia*, *Integer vite scelerisque pu- rus*, *Quis nisi mentis inops, auditum spernat lesum?*, *Expers omnium*, *Corpus inane anime*.

*These adiectiues
with such others,
will haue an
ablatiue case: as,
Dignus honore. Ca-
ptu oculis. Virtute prae-
ditus, Paucis contentus.*

These adiectiues *Dignus*, *Indignus*, *Præditus*, *Captus*, *Contentus*, with such others, will haue an ablatiue case: as, *Dignus honore*, *Captu oculis*, *Virtute præditus*, *Paucis contentus*.

*Where note, that
Dignus, Indignus,
and Contentus, may
in steed of th' ab-
latiue case, haue an
Infinitiuue mode
of a verbe: as,
Dignus laudari. Wor-
thy to be praised.
Contentus in pace vi-
uere. Content to
liue in peace.*

Where note, that *Dignus*, *Indignus*, and *Contentus*, may in steed of th' ablatiue case, haue an Infinitiuue mode of a verbe: as, *Dignus laudari*, *Worthy to be praised*, *Contentus in pace viuere*, *Content to liue in peace*.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE PRONOUNE.

*These genitiue
cases, of the
Primitiues, Mei
Tui, Sui, Nostri,
and Vestri, be
vsed whē suffer-
ing or the person
is signified: as,
Pars tui. Amor mei.
But when posses-
sion is signified,
Meus, Tuus, Suus,
Noster, and Vester
be vsed: as,
Ars mea. Imago tua.*

These genitiue cases, of the Primitiues, *Mei*, *Tui*, *Sui*, *Nostri*, and *Vestri*, be vsed whē suffering or the person is signified: as, *Pars tui*, *Amor mei*. But when possession is signified, *Meus*, *Tuus*, *Suus*, *Noster*, and *Vester* be vsed: as, *Ars mea*, *Imago tua*.

*These genitiue
cases: Nostrum,
Vestrum, be vsed
after Distributi-
ues, Partitiues,
Comparatiues,
and Superlatiues:
as, Nemo vestrum,
Aliquis nostrum,
Maior vestrum,
Maximus natu
nostrum.*

These genitiue cases: *Nostrum*, *Vestrum*, be vsed after Distributiues, Partitiues, Comparatiues, and Superlatiues: as, *Nemo vestrum*, *Aliquis nostrum*, *Maior vestrum*, *Maximus natu nostrum*.

*CONSTRUCTION OF THE
Verbe: and first
with the Nominatiue
Case.*

CONSTRUCTION OF THE Verbe: and first with the Nominatiue Case.

*Sum, Forem, Fio,
Existo, and certain
verbes Passiues:
as, Dicor, Votor,
Salutor, Appellor,
Habeor, Existimor,
Videor, with other
like, will haue
such case after thē,
as they haue before
them: as, Fama est
malum, Fame is an
euill thing. Malus
cultura fit bonus,
An euill person, by
due ordering or
gouernāce, is made
good. Cræsus vocatur
dies, Cresus is called
rich. Horatius salu-
tatur poeta, Horace
is saluted by the
name of a Poet. Malo
te diuitem esse quam
haberi, I had leiffer
thou were riche in
dede, than so accom-
pted.*

Sum, *Forem*, *Fio*, *Existo*, and certain verbes Passiues: as, *Dicor*, *Votor*, *Salutor*, *Appellor*, *Habeor*, *Existimor*, *Videor*, with other like, will haue such case after thē, as they haue before them: as, *Fama est malum*, *Fame is an euill thing*, *Malus cultura fit bonus*, *An euill person, by due ordering or gouernāce, is made good*, *Cræsus vocatur dies*, *Cresus is called rich*, *Horatius salutatur poeta*, *Horace is saluted by the name of a Poet*, *Malo te diuitem esse quam haberi*, *I had leiffer thou were riche in dede, than so accompted*.

*Also verbes that
betokē bodily
mouing, going,
resting or doig,
which be properly
called verbes of
gesture: as, Eo,
Incedo, Curro,*

Also verbes that betokē bodily mouing, going, resting or doig, which be properly called verbes of gesture: as, *Eo*, *Incedo*, *Curro*,

Sedeo, Appareo, Eibo, Cubo, Studeo, Dormio, Somnio and such other like, as they haue before them a nominatiue case, of the doer or sufferer, so may they haue after them a nominatiue case of a Noun or Participle, declaring the manner of circumstance of the doing or suffering: as, *Incedo claudus*, I go lame. *Petrus dormit securus*, Peter sleepeth void of care. *Tu cubas supinus*, Thou liest in bed with thy face vpward. *Somnias vigilans*, Thou dreamest waking. *Studet o stas*, Study thou standing. And likewise in th' accusatiue case: as, *Non decet quenquam niere currentem aut mandentem*, It doth not become any man to pisse running or eating.

And generally, when the word that goeth before the Verbe, and the word that commeth after the Verbe, belong both to one thing, that is to say, haue respect ether to other, or depend ether of other, they shalbe put both in one case, whether the verbe be Trāsitue or Intrāsitue, of what kind so euer the Verbe be: as, *Loquor frequens*, I speake often. *Taceo multus*, I holde my peace much. *Scribo epistolas rarissimas*, I write letters very seldome. *Ne assuescas bibere vinum ieiunus*, Accustome not thy selfe to drinke wine next thy heart, or not hauing eaten somewhat afore.

THE GENITIVE CASE.

Præteritum possessionis This Verbe *Sum*, when it betokeneth or importeth possession, owing, or other wise pertaining to a thing, as a tokē, propertie, dutie or guise, it causeth the Noun, Pronoun or Participle following to be put in the genitiue case: as, *Hæc vestis est patris*, This garment is my fathers. *Insapientis est dicere*, *Non putaram*, It is the propertie of a fool: to saie: I hadde not thought, *Extremæ est dementiæ*, *discere dediscenda*. It is a point of the greatest folly in the world, to learne thinges that must afterwarde be learned otherwise. *Orātis est nihil nisi celestia cogitare*, It is the dutie of a man that is sayinge his prayers, to haue mind on nothing but heauenly thinges. Except that these Pronounes: *Meus, Tuus, Suus, Noster, Vester*, shall in such the manner of speaking be vsed in the Nominatiue case: as, *Hic co-*
dex est meus, This boke is mine. *Hæc domus est vestra*, This house is yours. *Non est mentiri meum*, It is not my guise (or propertie) to lie. *Nostrum est iniuriam non inferre*, It is our partes, not to do wrong. *Tuum est omnia iuxta pati*, It is thy part, or dutie, to suffer all thinges in like.

Verbes con-
strued with
a genitiue
case.

Meus
Tuus
Suus
Noster
Vester

Præteritum
possessionis
Sum

Verbes
that betoken
to esteem or
regard, require
a genitiue case

Verbes that betoken to esteem or regard, require a genitiue case betokening the value: as, *Parmi ducitur probitas*, Honesty is reckoned little worth. *Maximi peditur nobilitas*, Noblenes of birth, is ve-

ry much regarded.

me or false Verbes of accusing, condemning, warning, purging, quitting, or affoiling, will haue a genitiue case of the crime, of the cause, or of the thing that one is accused cōdemned, or warned of, or els an ablatiue most communly without a Prepositiō: as, *Hic furti se alligat, vel furto. Admonuit me errati, vel errato. De pecunijs repetundis damnatus est.*

genatiue or Satago, Misereor, Miseresco, require a genitiue case: as, *Rerum suarū satagit. Miserere mei Deus.*

genatiue or Reminiscor, Obluiscor, Recordor & Memini, wil haue a genitiue or an accusatiue case: as, *Reminiscor historie. Obluiscor carminis. Recordor pueritiam. Obluiscor lectionem. Memini tui, vel te, I remembre the. Memini de te, I speake of the.*

genatiue or Egeo vel Indigeo tui, vel te, I haue need of the. *Potior vrbis,* I cōquere the citie. *Potior voto,* I obtaine my desier.

THE DATIVE CASE.

Verbes cō-
strued with
a dative ca-
se **A**L māner of verbes put acquisitiuely, that is to say, with the se tokens to or for, after them, will haue a dative case: as, *Non omnibus dormio. I slepe not to all men. Huic habeo non tibi, I haue it for this man, and not for the.*

To this rule do also belonge verbes betokening,
profit or disprofit: as, *Commodo, Incommodo, Noceo.*
compare: as, *Comparo, Cumpono, Confero.*
giue or restore: as, *Dono, Reddo, Refero.*
promise or to paye: as, *Promitto, Pelliceor, Soluo.*
To commaund or shewe: as, *Impero, Indico, Monstro.*
trust: as, *Fido, Confido, Fidem habeo.*

obey or to be against: as, *Obedio, Adulor, Repugno.*
thieate or to be āgry with: as, *Minor, Indignor, Irascor.*

genatiue or Also *Sum*, with his compoundes: except *Possūm*. Also verbes cōpounded with *Satis, Bene, ād Male*: as, *Satissacio, Benefacio, Malefacio.* Finally, certain verbes cōpounded with these Prepositiōs: *Pra, Ad, Con, Sub, Ante, Post, Ob, In & Inter*, wil haue a dative case: as, *Praeiacio, Adiaceo, Condoneo, Suboico, Antesto, Posthabeo, Obuicio, Insulto. Interfero.*

genatiue or This verbe *Sum*, *es, fui*, may oftentimes be set for *Habeo*, and the the word that semeth in th'english to be the nominatiue case, shal bē put in the dative case: ād the word that semeth to be th'accusatiue case, shalbe the nominatiue: as, *Est mihi mater*, I haue a mother. *Nen est mihi argentum*, I haue no money. But if *Sum*, be th'Infinitiue mode, this nominatiue shalbe turned into th'accusatiue case: as, *Scio tibi non esse argentum. I knowe thou hast no money.*

Also, when *sum* hath after it a nominatiue case and a datiuē, the word that is the nominatiue case, may be put also in the datiuē, so that *sum* may in such māner of speakinges, be cōstrued with a double datiuē case: as, *Sum tibi praesidio*, I am to the a safegarde. *Hec res est mihi voluptas*, This thinge is to me a pleasure. And not only *sum*, but also many other verbes, may in such speaking haue a double datiuē case, one of the person, and an other of the thing: as, *Do tibi vestem pignori*. *Verto hoc tibi vitio*. *Hoc tu tibi laudi ducis*.

THE ACCUSATIVE CASE.

Verbes Trāsitives, are all such as haue after them an accusatiue case of the sufferer, whether they be Actiues, Cōmunes or Deponentes: as, *Vsus promptos facit*. *Feminae ludificantur viros*. *Largitur pecuniam*.

Also verbes Neutres, may haue an accusatiue case of their owne signification: as, *Endymionis somnum dormis*. *Gaudeo gaudium*. *Vino vitam*.

Verbes of asking, teaching, calling, and araying, will haue two accusatiue cases: one of the sufferer, & an other of the thing: as, *Ro go te pecuniam*. *Doceo te iteras Vrbs quam Londinum vocant*. *Quid te iam dudum hortor*. *Exuo me gladium*. *Nihil te celabo*. *Hoc modo sine te exorem*. *Vnum illud te moneo*. *Facio te Deum*. *Te virum prestas*.

THE ABLATIVE CASE.

All Verbes require an ablatiue case of ch' instrument, put with this signe *With*, before it, or of the cause, or of the māner of doinge: as, *Ferit eum gladio*, *Taceo metu*, *Summi i eloquentia causam egit*.

The word of price, is put after verbes in th' ablatiue case: as, *Vendi auro*. *Emptus sum argento*. Except these genitiues when they be put alone without substantiues: *Tanti*, *Quanti*, *Pluris*, *Minoris*, *Tantius*, *Tantidē*, *Quantius*, *Quantilibet*, *Quanticunque*: as, *Quanti mercatus es hunc equum?* *Certe pluris quam velle*. Sauing that after verbes of price, we shall alwaies vse these Aduerbes: *Cariū*, *Viliū*, *Meliū*, & *Reuerentiū*, in steed of their casuāls.

Verbes of plēty or scarcenes, filling or emptying, loding or unloding, will haue an ablatiue case: as *Affluis opibus*. *Cares virute*. *Expleo te fabulis*. *Spoliavit me bonis omnibus*. *Oneras stomachum cibo*. *Leuabo te hoc onere*. Lik: *Wise*, *Vtor*, *Fungor*, *Fruor*, *Potior*, *Lator*, *Gaudeo*, *Dignor*, *Muto*, *Munero*, *Communico*, *Afficio*, *Prosequor*, *Impertio*, *Impertior*, *Vescor*, *Viuo*.

Verbes that betoken receiuing, distance, or taking away, will haue an ablatiue case with *A*, *Ab*, *E*, *Ex*, or *De*: as, *Accepit litteras à Petro*. *Audini ex nuncio*. *Longe distat a nobis*. *Eripui te è malis*. And this ablati-

Verbes trā-

sitives. An ac-

cusatiue suan-

me

Vnderstand nee-

this rule of

neutres trā-

sitives.

An bill

me

me

me

me

me

me

me

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me

tiue after verbes of taking away, may be turned into the dative: as
Subtraxit mihi cingulum. Eripuit illi vitam.

8. non meo
ne meo
 Verbes of comparing or exceeding, may haue an ablatiue case
 of the word that signifieth the measure of exceeding: as, *Præfero huic*
multis gradibus, I Preferre this mā by many degrees. *Paulo internal-*
lo illum superat, He is beyond th' other but a little space.

Howe the
 blatiue case

in absolute
en absolute
solued.

A Noun or a Pronoun substantive, ioined with a Participle,
 expressed or vnderstand, and hauing none other word wherof it
 may be gouerned, shalbe put in th' ablatiue case absolute: as, *The*
king comming, th' enemies fledde, Rege veniente, hostes fugerunt. I
 being Captaine, thou shalt ouer come, *Me duce vinces.* And it may
 be resolued by any of these wordes: *Diū, Cū, Quando, Si, Quāquam,*

Neutres pas Postquam: as, *Rege veniente, id est, D. m veniret Rex. Me duce, id est, Si ego*
dux fuero.

hauē
 the same co
 struction.

The passive
 of verbes
 with signi-
 fic teaching
 asking ar-
 rayis, &c.
 will haue
 an accusati-
 ue case of
 the thinge.

CONSTRUCTION OF PASSIVES.

A Verbe Passive, will haue after him an ablatiue case with a
 Preposition, or sōtime a dative of the doer: as, *Vergilius legitur à me.*
Tibi fama petatur. And the same ablatiue or dative, shalbe the nomi-
 natie case to the verbe, if it be made by th' Actiue: as, *Ego lego Ver-*
gilium. Petas tu famam. *Ege datur me ablatiuo* *frum d m.*

Gerundes and Supines, whil haue such case as the verbe that
 thei come of: as, *Ocium scribendi literas. Ad consulendam tibi. Auditum*
Poetas.

DI.

The Gerund
 in Di.

When th' english of th' Infinitie mode commeth after any of
 these Nounes substantiues, *studium, Causa, Tempus, Gratia, Ocū, Oc-*
casio, Libido, Spes, Opportunitas, Volūtas, Modus, Ratio, Gestus, Satieta, Po-
testas, Licentia, Consuetudo, Cōsiliū, Vis, Norma, Amor, Cupido, Locus, &
 others like, if the verbe shuld be of th' Actiue voice, it shall be ma-
 de by the Gerund in Di.

The same Gerund in Di, is vsed also after certain Adiectiues:
 as, *Cupidus risendi. Certus eundi. Peritus iaculandi. Gnarus bellandi.*

DO.

The Gerund
 in Do.

When ye haue th' english of the Participle of the present ten-
 se, with this signe of or with, comming after a Noun adiectiue, it
 shall in Latine making be put in the Gerund in Do: as, *I am wery*
of walking, Defessus sum ambulando.

Also

Also th'english of the Participle of the present tens comming without a substantiue, with this signe in or by before him shall in Latin making be put in the Gerund in Do: as, *Cæsar dando sublemando, ignoscendo gloriam adeptus est. In apparando, totum hunc consumunt diem.*

And the Gerund in Do, is vsed ether without a preposition, or with one of these Prepositions, A, Ab, De, E, Ex, Cum, In, as: *Deterrent a bibendo. Ab amando. Cogitat de edendo. Ratio bene scribendi, cum loquendo coniuncta est.*

D V M.

Th'english of th'Infinitiue mode, comminge after a reason, and shewing a cause of the reason, may be put in the Gerund in Dum: as, *Dies mihi vt satis sit ad agendum, vereor.* I feare that a whole day will not be inough for me to do my busines.

The Gerund in Dum, is vsed after one of these Prepositions, Ad, Ob, Propter, Inter, Ante: as, *Ad capiendum hostes. Ob, (vel Propter) redimendum captiuos. Inter cœnandum. Ante damnandum.*

And when ye haue found this english must or ought in a reason, where it semeth to be made by this Verbe *Oportet*, it may be put in the Gerund in Dum, with this Verbe *Est*, let impersonally. And then the word that in th'english semeth to be the Nominatiue case, shall be put in the Dative case: as, *I must go hẽce, Abundum est mihi.*

S V P I N E S.

The first Supine hath th'Actiue signification, & is put after Verbes and Participles, that betoken mouing to a place: as, *Eo cubitum. Spectatum admissi, risum teneatis amici?*

The latter Supine, hath the Passiue signification, and is put after Nounes adiectiues as, *Dignus, Indignus, Turpis, Fœdus, Proclius, Facilis, Odiosus, Mirabilis, Optimus, and suc like.*

And this Supine may also be turned into th'Infinitiue mode Passiue, As it may be indifferently said in Latin, *Facile factu*, or *Facile fieri*, Easy to be done. *Turpe dictu*, or *Turpe dici*, Vnhonest to be spoken.

T H E T I M E.

Nounes that betokẽ part of Thime, be communly ysed in the Ablatiue case: as, *Nocte vigas. Luce dormis*, But Nounes that betoken continual terme of Time, without ceassing or intermission, be communly ysed in the accusatiue case: as, *Sexaginta annos natus. Hęc diem totam fertis.*

By
in m. uor
uo domus

In cœnatin
the Gerund
in Dum.

In and or
time.

gerundum
est factu
oportet p

The constru
tion of the
2. Supines.
It is someti
me put abso
lutely with
this verbe
Est: as A
cum est.
Cessatum
est.

Nounes of
time.

Some time
in th' abla-
tiue case.

SPACE OF PLACE.

Nounes that betoken space betweene place and place, be commonly put in th' accusatiue case: as, *Pedem hinc ne disseris*, Go thou not a foot from this same place.

A PLACE.

Nounes of
place have
thet be put
in constru-
tion.

Nounes appellatiues, or names of great places, be put with a Præposition, if they folowe a verbe that signifieth in a place, to a place, from a place, or by a place: as, *Vino in Anglia. Veni per Galliam in Italiam. Proficiscor ex Vrbe.*

In a place, or at a place, if the place be a propre name, and of the first or second declination, and the singular numbere, it shalbe put in the genitiue case: as, *Vixit Lōdini. studuit Oxoni.* And these Nounes. *Humi, Domi, Militia, Belli*, be likewise vsed: as, *Prociūbit humi bo. Militia enutritus est, Domi, bellique otiosi viuitis.* But if the place be of the third declination, or of the plurall numbere, it shalbe put in the datiuue or in th' ablatiuue case: as, *Militauit Carthagini, or Carthagine. Athenis natus est.* Likewise we say: *Ruri (vel rure) educatus est.*

Tho a place, if the place be a propre name, it shall be put in th' accusatiue case without a Præposition: as, *Eo Romam*, Likewise *Confero me domum. Recipio me rus.*

From a place or by a place, if the place be a propre name, it shall be put in th' ablatiuue case, without a Præposition: as, *Dicessit Londino. Profectus est Londino (vel per Londinum) Cantabrigiam. Domus and Rus* be likewise vsed as, *Abijt domo. Rure reuersus est.*

IMPERSONALES.

Impersona-
les, what
case an
constru-
tio
they haue.
All Imper-
sonales be
either of th'
Actiue, or
of the Pas-
sive voice.

A Verbe Impersonall, hath no nominatiue case before him, & this word, *It* or *There*, is communly his signe: as, *Decet, It* be commeth. *Oportet aliquem esse*, There must be some body. But if it haue nether of these wordes before him, then the word that semeth to be the nominatiue case, shalbe such case, as the verbe Impersonall wil haue after him: as, *I must, Me oportet. Thou maist, Tibi licet.*

Interest, Refert, and *Est* for *Interest*, require a genitiue case of all casuall wordes, except, *Mea, Tua, Sua, Nostra, Vestra, & Cuius*, th' ablatiuue cases of the Pronounes possessiues, *Interest omnium recte agere. Tua refert te ipsum nescire.*

Certain Impersonales require a datiuue case: as, *Libet, Licet, Patet, Lignet, Constat, Placet, Expedit, Prodest, Sufficit, Vacat, Accidit, Conuenit, Contigit*, and other like.

Some wil haue an accusatiue case ōly: as, *Delectat, Decet, Iunat, Oportet*, Some beside th' accusatiue, wil haue also a genitiue: as, *Nostri nos, net pœnitet. Me ciuitatis tader. Pudet meuegligentia. Misere mei tui. Me illorum miserescit.*

Verbes Impersonales of the Passiue voice, being formed of Neutres, do gouerne such case, as the verbes Neutres, which they come of: as, *Parcatur sumptui*. Let cost be spared. because we say: *Parcamus pecunia*, Let vs spare money.

A verbe Impersonall of the Passiue voice, hath like case as other verbes Passiues haue: as, *Benefit multis a Principe*. yet many times the case is not expressed, but vnderstand: as, *Maxima vi certatur* (*subaudi*) *a' i' lis*.

When a deed is signified to be done of many, the verbe being a verbe Neutre, we may well chaunge the verbe Neutre into th' Impersonall in *tur*: as, *In ignem posita est, fletur, &c.*

A PARTICIPLE.

Participles gouerne such case, as the verbes that thei come of: as, *Fruiturus amicis. Consulens tibi. Diligendus ab omnibus.*

The construction of Participles.

Here note, that Participles may iiii. waies be chaunged into Nounes.

The first is, when the voice of a Participle is construed with another case, th' the verbe that it commeth of: as, *Appetēs vini*, Greedy of wine.

Participles changed into Nounes.

The second, when it is compounded with a Prepositiō, which the verbe that it commeth of, can not be compounded withall: as, *Indoctus, Innocens.*

The third, when it formeth all the degrees of Comparisons: as, *Amans, amantior, amantissimus. Doctus, doctior, doctissimus.*

The fourth, when it hath no respect, nor expresse difference of time: as, *Homo laudatus*, A man laudable. *Puer amandus, id est, amari dignus*, A childe worthy to be loued. And all these are properly called Nounes participiales.

Participles, when they be chaunged into Nounes, require a genitiue case: as, *Fugitans litium. Indoctus pale. Cupientissimus tui. Lactis abundans.*

Some also require an ablative: as, *natus, & dictus, &c.* such like.

These participiall voices, *Perosus, Exosus, Pertasus*, haue alwaies th' Actiue signifiatiō, and gouerne an accusatiue case: as, *Exosus seuitiam*, Hating crueltie. *Vitam pertasus*, Werie of life.

TH' ADVERBE.

Aduerbes of shewing require a nominatiue, and sometime an accusatiue.

Aduerbes
derived ha-
ue for the
most part
the same ca-
se that their
Primitive
haue.

Aduerbes
of diuersitie
as, *aliter*,
secus, *ante*,
post, often
require an
ablatiue. So
do also *Ad*
uerbes of cō-
paring, ha-
uing (then)
after them.

culatiue case: as, *En virtus. Ecce temporis calamitas.*

Aduerbes of Quantitie, Time & Place, do require a genitiue case: as, *Multum lucri Tunc temporis. Vbiq̃ gentium.*

Certain *Aduerbes* will haue a Datiue case, like as the Nounes that they come of: as, *Venis obuiam illi Canis similiter huic.*

These Datiues be vsed aduerbially, *Tempori, Luci, Vesperis: as, Tempori surgendum. Vesperis cubandum. Luci laborandum.*

Certain *Aduerbes* will haue an accusatiue case of the Preposition that they come of: as, *Propius urbem. Proximè castra.*

Where note that Prepositions, when they be set without a case, or els do forme the degrees of Cōparison, be chaunged into *Aduerbes*.

THE CONIUNCTION.

Coniunctions copulatiues & disiunctiues, and these four, *Quā, nisi, præterquam, an*, couple like case: as, *Xenophō & Plato fuerē æquales. Studui Romæ & Athenis.* And sometime they be put betwene diuers cases: as, *Est liber meus & fratris. Emi fundum centum numis, & pluris.*

Coniunctions copulatiues and disiunctiues, most communlie ioine like modes and tenses together: as, *Petrus & Iohannes precabatur & docebant.* And sometime diuers tenses: as, *Et habetur & refertur tibi à me gratia.*

THE PREPOSITION.

Like what
case it hath
afore in th'
Introdu-
ction.

Sometime this Preposition *In*, is not expressed but vnderstāded, and the casuall word neuerthelessse put in th' ablatiue case: as, *Habeo te loco parentis, id est, in loco.*

A Verbe compounded, sometime requireth the case of the Preposition, that it is compounded withal: as, *Exeo domo. Prætereo te insalutatum. Adeo templum.*

O also will
haue an ac-
cusatiue &
sometime a
vocatiue ca-
se.
Heu &
Proh will
haue also a
nominatiue

TH' INTERIECTION.

Certain Interiections require a Nominatiue case: as, *O festus dies hominis.* Certain a Datiue: as, *Hei mihi.* Certain an Accusatiue: as, *Heu stirpem inuisam.* Certain a Vocatiue: as, *Proh sancte Iupiter.* And the same, *Proh*, will haue an Accusatiue: as, *Proh Deum atque hominum fidem.*

Th' End of th' English Rules.

5

G V I L I E L M I L I L I I A D
S V O S D I S C I P V L O S , M O N I T A
pædagogica, seu Carmen de moribus.

QU I mihi discipulus puer es, cupis atque doceri,
Huc ades, hæc animo concipe dicta tuo.
Mane citus lectum fuge, mollem discute sônū:
Templa petas supplex, & venerare Deum.
Attamen in primis facies sit lota manúsque:
Sint nitidæ vestes, comptæque cæsaries.
Desidiam fugiens, cum te Schola nostra vocarit,
Adsis: nulla pigræ sit tibi causa moræ.
Me Præceptorem cum videris, ore saluta,
Et condiscipulos ordine quosque tuos.
Tu quoque fac sed eas, vbi te sedisse iubemus,
Inque loco, nisi sis iussus abire, mane.
At magis vt quisque est doctrinæ munere clarus,
Sic magis is clara sede locandus erit.
Scalpellum, calami, atramentum, charta, libelli,
Sint semper studiis arma parata tuis.
Siquid dictabo, scribes, at singula rectè:
Nec macula, aut scriptis menda sit vlla tuis.
Sed tua nec laceris dictata, aut carmina chartis
Mandes, quæ libris inseruisse decet.
Sæpe recognoscas tibi lecta, animóque reuoluas:
Si dubites, nunc hos consule, nunc alios.
Qui dubitat, qui sæpe rogat, mea dicta tenebit:
Is qui nil dubitat, nil capit inde boni.
Disce puer, quæso, noli dediscere quicquam,
Ne mens te insimulet, conscia desidæ.
Sísque animo attentus: quid enim docuisse iuuabit,
Si mea non firmo pectore, verba premis?

*Disce discere pariterque
Capitulum*

Nil tam difficile est, quod non solertia vincat:
Inuigila, & parta est gloria militiæ,
Nam veluti flores tellus nec semina profert,
Ni sit continuo victa labore manus:
Sic puer ingenium si non exercitet, ipsum
Tempus, & amittet spem simul ingenii.
Est etiam semper lex in sermone tenenda,
Ne nos offendat improba garrulitas,
Incumbens studio, submissa voce loquêris:
Nobis dum reddis, voce canorus eris.
Et quæcunque mihi reddis, discantur ad vnguem,
Singula & abiecto verbula redde libro.
Nec verbum quisquam dicturo suggerat vllum:
Quod puero exitium non mediocre parit.
Si quicquam rogit, sic respondere studebis,
Ut laudem dictis, & mereare decus.
Non lingua celeri nimis, aut laudabere tarda:
Est virtus medium, quod tenuisse iuvat.
Et quoties loqueris, memor esto loquare Latinè,
Et veluti scopulos, barbaras verba fuge.
Præterea Socios quoties te cunque rogabunt,
Instrue, & ignaros ad mea vota trahe.
Qui docet indoctos, licet indoctissimus esset,
Ipse breui reliquis, doctior esse queat.
Sed tu nec stolidos imitabere Grammaticastros,
Ingens Romani dedecus eloquii.
Quorum tam fatuus nemo, aut tam barbarus ore est,
Quem non Authorem barbaras turba probet.
Grammaticas rectè si vis cognoscere leges,
Discere si cupias cultius ore loqui:
Addiscas veterum, clarissima scripta Virorum,
Et quos Authores, turba Latina docet.

Nunc te Vergilius, nunc ipse Terentius optat,
Nunc simul amplectite, Ciceronis opus.
Quos qui non didicit, nil præter somnia vidit,
Certat & in tenebris viuere Cimmeriis.
Sunt quos delectat (studio virtutis honestæ
Posthabito) nugis tempora contrerere.
Sunt quibus est cordi, manibus, pedibusve Sodales,
Aut alio quouis sollicitare modo.
Est alius, qui, se dum clarum sanguine iactat,
Insulso reliquis improbat ore genus.
Te tam praua sequi nolim vestigia morum,
Ne tandem factis præmia digna feras.
Nil dabis aut vendes, nil permutabis emesve:
Ex damno alterius commoda nulla feres.
Insuper & nummos, irritamenta malorum,
Mitte aliis: puerum nil nisi pura decent.
Clamor; rixa, ioci, mendacia, furta, cachinni,
Sint procul à vobis, Martis & arma procul.
Nil penitus dices, quod turpe, aut non sit honestum:
Est vitæ, ac pariter ianua lingua necis.
Ingens crede nefas, cuiquam maledicta referre:
Iurare, aut magni numina sacra Dei.
Denique seruabis res omnes, atque libellos,
Et tecum, quoties isque reditque, feres.
Effuge vel causas faciunt quæcunque nocentem,
In quibus & nobis displicuisse potes.

F I N I S.

DESIDERII ERASMI ROTE- RODAMI AD CHRISTIANVM

Lubecensem, de Ratione studii,

Epistola Parenetica.



VM TE incredibili quodam ardore literarum flagrare mi-
nimè dubitarem, Christiane non vulgaris amice, Hortatore ni-
hil opus esse putavi, sed eius, quam ingressus esses, via, Duce
modò, ac tanquàm Indice, id quod mei officij esse iudicavi, vi-
delicet, ut tibi homini non modo copulatissimo, verum etiam iucundissimo,
vestigia quibus ipse à puero essem ingressus, commōstrarem. Quæ si tu pa-
ri cura accipies, atque ego dicturus sum, futurum confido, ut neque me mo-
nuisse, neque te paruisse pœnituerit. Prima igitur cura sit, ut Præceptorem
tibi deligas quàm eruditissimum. Neque enim fieri potest, ut is rectè quen-
quam erudiat, qui sit ipse ineruditus. Què simulatque nactus eris, fac modis
omnibus efficias, ut ille patris in te, tu filij vicissim in illum induas affectū
Ad quod quidem, cum ipsa honesti ratio nos debet adhortari (quod non mi-
nus debeamus his, à quibus rectè viuendi rationem, quàm à quibus viuendi
imitia sumpsimus) tum mutua ista benevolentia tantum ad discendum ha-
bet momenti, ut frustra sis literarum Præceptorem habiturus, nisi habueris
& amicum. Deinde, ut te illi & attentum & assiduum præbeas. Cōtentio-
ne enim immodica, nōnunquam obruuntur ingenia discantium. Assiduitas
verò & mediocritate sua perdurat, & quotidianis incrementis maiorem o-
pinione aceruum accumulatur. Satietate cum omnibus in rebus, tum in literis
nihil periculosius. Laxanda est igitur aliquoties illa literarum contentio. In-
termiscendi iustus, sed liberales, sed literis digni, & ab iis non nimis abhor-
rentes, in o mediis ipsis studiis perpetua quedam voluptas est intermiscen-
da, ut ludum potius discendi, quàm laborem existimemus. Nihil enim per-
diu fieri potest, quod non agētem aliqua voluptate remoretur. Optima que-
que statim ac primum discere. Extrema est dementia, discere dediscenda.
Quod in curando stomacho solent præcipere Medici, idem tibi in ingeniis
seruandū puta. Caue aut noxio aut immodico cibo ingenium obruas: utro-
que enim iuxta offenditur. Ebrardum, Catholiconem, Brachilogum, cate-
rōsque id genus, quos percensere neque possum, neque opera pretium est, ijs
relinquito, quos barbariem immenso labore discere iuuat. Initio non quàm
multa sed quàm bona & quàm bene percipias, refert. Sed iam rationē acci-
pe, qua possis non solum rectius, sed etiam facilius discere. Hoc enim in ho-
mine Artifice præstare solet artis ratio, ut tantundem operis cum rectius
expeditiusque, tum leuius etiam efficiat. Diem tanquàm in operas partire,

id quod & à Plinio Secundo, & à Pio Pontifice Max. Viris omnium memo-
ria præcelsissimis, factitatum legimus Principio (quod caput est) Præcep-
torem interpretantem non attentus modò, sed & avidus auscultato: non cõ-
tentus impigrè, sequi differentem, aliquoties præuolare contende. Omnia el-
lius dicta memoria, præcipua etiam literis mandabis, fidelissimis vocum cu-
stodibus: quibus rursus ita confidas caue, vt diues ille ridiculus apud Sene-
cam, qui sic animum induxerat, vt se tenere crederet, quicquid seruorum
quisquam meminisset. Noli committere, vt codices habeas eruditos, ipse ine-
ruditus. Audita ne effluant: aut apud te, aut cum aliis retracta. Nec his cõ-
tentus, aliquam temporis partem tacite cogitationi tribuere memento,
quam vnâ D. Aurelius, tum ingenio, tum memoria in primis conducere
scripsit. Confluctatio quoque, & tanquam palestra ingeniorum, nervos ani-
mi præcipue tum ostendit, tum excitat, tum adauget. Nec se scitari, si quid
dubitas, nec castigari, si quid errabis, sit pudor. Nocturnas lubricationes, at
que in tempestiua studia fugito, nam & ingenium extinguunt, & valetudi-
nem vehementer offendunt. Aurora Musis amica est, apta studijs. Pransus,
aut tæde, aut deambula, aut hilarius confabulare. Quid quod inter ista quo-
que, studijs locus esse potest? Cibi, non quantum libidini, sed quantum va-
letudinis satis sit, sumito. Sub cœnam, paulisper inambula: cœnatus, idem fa-
cito. Sub somnum, exquisiti quippiam, ac dignum memoria legito: de eo cogi-
tationem sopor opprimat: id, experrectus, à te ipso reposcas. Plinianum illud sē-
per animo infideat tuo: omne perire tempus, quod studio non impartias. Co-
gita iuuenta nihil esse fugacius: quæ ubi auolarit semel, redit nunquam.
Sed iâ Hortator esse incipio, Indicem pollicitus. Tu, suauissime Christiane,
hanc formam, aut si quam poteris meliorem, seque, ac bene Vale.

Liberi, obedite Parentibus ac Præceptoribus vestris in Domino: id enim
iustum est. Parentes, educate liberos vestros in eruditione & admonitione
Domini. Præceptores, finite paruulos ad Christum venire. Ad eum, qui solus
via, veritas, ac vita est, ducite, vt eum è puro Sacrarum literarum fonte co-
gnoscentes, crede e, firmi quæ fide amplexi, beata immortalitate donari queant.